Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME 31.] WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1820. [NUMBER 1582.

Proclamation.

Bombay to wit. BY Virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that a Session of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, at the Court House in Bombay, on Thursday the Twelfth day of October next, at Eleven o'Clock, in the forenoon, for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, and other Crimes and Misdemeanors, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, and the Places and Factories subordinate thereto, and dependent thereon; and also to enquire, hear and determine, in like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Trespasses, Wrongs and Oppressions had, done, and committed, by any of his Majesty's British subjects, in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon the said Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also that, at the same time and place, will be holden, a Session of Admiralty for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Trespasses, Misdemeanors, and other crimes and offences, had, done, perpetrated or committed on the High-Seas.

And, I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, to attend at the time, and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court. Dated this 18th day of September 1820.

HENRY GRAY,
SHERIFF.

FOR LONDON
FOR PASSENGERS ONLY,
THE
Honorable E. I. Co's. Extra Ship
Brothers,
Ralph Stamp Commander
BUILT ON SIR R. SEPPING'S PLAN.

HAS very Superior Accommodations for Passengers. For Passage apply to the Commander on board, or at *Hormajee Bomanjee's Office*, where a plan of the Accommodations may be seen.

N. B.—This Ship carries a Surgeon.

Bombay, 23d *August* 1820.

FOR LONDON,
For Passengers only,
THE H. C. EXTRA SHIP
CAMDEN,
JAMES JOHNSTON,
COMMANDER.

HAS very superior accommodation for Passengers. Apply to the commander at the Office, of Wm. Milburn Esq. where a plan of the accommodations may be seen.

Bombay, 6th September 1820.

For the Persian Gulf.
THE FAST SAILING SHIP
Cornwall,
WM. RICHARDSON, *Master.*
FOR
Freight or Passengers.

WANTING a few Light Goods to fill up, having her tonnage nearly engaged and will Sail certainly in all this Month, for Muscat, Bushire and other Ports in the Gulph.

For particulars enquire of *Toolsidass Mannikjee & Co.* at their Office.

FOR CALCUTTA
THE SHIP
James Scott,
TO SAIL IN TEN DAYS
For Freight or Passage
APPLY TO
Pope, Hamilton & Co.

Bombay, 27th September 1820.

For Private Sale,

A Second size Billiard Table made by *Seddon & Sons*, London, in complete order with Balls, Cues, &c &c. Price 350 Rupees. Enquire at the Gazette Office.

Bombay, September 20

John Yeates

WILL CONTINUE
the
SALE OF ARTICLES,
Advertised in the last Courier
ON FRIDAY NEXT AS USUAL

HAS for private Sale, on Commission on the usual terms, Ready Money, a portable Teakwood Bungalow Twenty Six feet by Eighteen feet with venitian Blinds, Doors and Windows and Plank Walls; the whole made of Teak and a most desirable accommodation for any Person, wishing to reside on the Esplanade, requiring nothing, but putting up and covering in with Cadjans.

Apollo House, Sept. 27th 1820.

IN THE RECORDER'S COURT OF BOMBAY.

EQUITY SIDE,

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, bearing date the 27th January 1820 and made in a Cause wherein *Thomas Dade Beaty*, of Bombay Esquire, Executor of the late Will and Testament of *David Charles Ramsay* Esquire, late a Senior Merchant in the Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, on their Bombay Establishment, who died at Mocha, is the Complainant and *Duna* woman and *Hugh Munro Ramsay* of Bombay, Inhabitants. are the Defendants.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the pecuniary Legatees and Creditors in India of the said *David Charles Ramsay*, deceased, the Testator in the pleadings of the said Cause named are to come, on or before the Twentieth day of November next ensuing, before the Master of this Honorable Court, at his Office in Rampart Row, and prove their respective Debts and Claim their respective Legacies, or in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded the benefit of the said Decree.

MASTERS'S OFFICE,
Sept. 16th, 1820.

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શી · મુમ્બઇનાં · રીકારડર · શાહેબની કોરટ · મધ્યે થી · તારીખ · ૨૭ મી · જાનીવારી ૧૮૨૦ ને · દીને · દીકરી · થઇ છે · બાબત · ઈ · મરનાર · મીશતર · દેવીડ · ચાર લીશ · રામશીનાં · વશ ીકતનાં માંમાંનો · વકીલ · નાંમે · મીશતર · ઠામશ · દેડ · ખીદી · ફરીઆદી · કરણારોછે · તથા · દીનાબા ઈ · તથા · કુ · મનેરા · રામશી · જવાપ · દન રાઓછે *

ખબર · હીમાંથી · આપીઈચ્છે મરનાર · મીશતર · દેવીડ · ચાદલીશ · રામશીનાં · માંગણારા · તથા · કીનાં · વશ મતનાં માંમાંનાં · બાબશતનાં · લોકો · શે · તે · કોરટનાં · માશતરની · હાજરી · માં આવીને · પોતાનુ · લેણુ · તથા · બીજી કતનાંમાં · મરનારે · અપાવેલુ · હોય · તે · લોકોએ · પોતાનુ · લેણુ · શાબ્યત · કરોઅગા રં · નહી · કરશેનો · કી · કુકમનાં માંથી · કુ ર · રે ઇશે—તા ૨૦ મી · શપટમબર ૧૮૨૦

FOR SALE
AT THE
Gazette Office

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Wills, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Articles of Agreement between Masters and Mariners, Bills of Lading, Boat Notes, &c. &c.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Honorable the Governor in Council,

BOMBAY CASTLE, 12TH SEPTEMBER 1820.

THE Honorable the Governor in Council having received the official Reports of the demolition of the Town and Forts of Ras-ul-Khyma and the removal of the Troops of the Island of Kishma, desires to express his acknowledgments to Captain Thompson of His Majesty's 17th Dragoons, the Officer Commanding, for the judicious manner in which these arrangements have been effected.

Captain Price of the Corps of Engineers and the whole of the Officers, non-commissioned Officers and Privates composing the Detachment in the Persian Gulf, together with Captain Maillard, Lieut. MacDonald and the Marine branch of the service, have equally merited the commendation of Government by their unremitted exertions and zealous co-operation in the execution of these arrangements.

Detachment of Artillery 1st Batalion 2d Regt. N. I.
Detachment 1st-3d Regt. N. I.
Ditto 1st-11th ditto.
Ditto Pioneers.

The laborious duties to which the Troops were continually exposed under privations of no ordinary nature have been performed with the utmost cheerfulness and alacrity, and the Honorable the Governor in Council has great pleasure in recording his high sense of the exemplary conduct of the detachment stationed at Ras-ul-Khyma from the capture of the placeup to the period of its final evacuation.

16*th September* 1820.

Mr. Alexander Duncan having reported his arrival at the Presidency on board the Licenced Ship Katherine Steward Forbes on the 6th Instant, and having produced the covenant of his appointment as an Assistant Surgeon for this Presidency, is admitted on the Medical Establishment from that date.

21*st Sept.* 1820.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to accept the resignation tendered by Lieutenant Robert Selby Hele of the Bombay European Regiment of his Commission in the Honorable Company's Service.

The following promotions are ordered by the Honorable the Governor in Council to take place.

Hon'ble Company's Regiment of Artillery.

Senior Major Richard Whish to be Lieutenant Colonel vice Bond deceased,—Date of rank 11th September 1820.

Captain Samuel R. Strover to be Major and Lieutenant W. H. Foy to be Captain in succession to Whish promoted,—do. do. do.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Captain Alexander Manson of the Artillery to succeed to the Office of Commissary of stores at Baroda vacated by Major Strover's promotion.

By Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,
J. B. SIMSON.
Secret. to Govt.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS,—Sept, 19th Lieut, Thomas Canning, Nizams Artillery, from Aurungabad,
Do, Asst. Surgeon J, N, Rind, P, A, Horse, from Poonah,
Do, 21st, Captain James Elder, B, E, Regt, from Poonah,
DEPARTURES,—Sept, 19th, Lieut, W, Cazalet, Commissariat Department, to Kandeish,
Do, 25th, Col, D, Cunningham, 2d Regt, Light Cavalry, to Kutch,
Do, Lieut, Owen Pool, 2d | 3d Regt, to Kutch.

HYDERABAD RACES.

1ST DAY 13TH NOVEMBER.
1820.

MAIDEN PLATE free for all Horses that never started for Plate, Purse, Match, or Sweepstakes, carrying 9 Stone 7lbs. *two mile heats*: Subscribers of 1000 Rupees each.

Three Subscribers or no Race.

N. B. Three Subscribers have entered.

2ND RACE.

A Galloway Plate for 800 Rupees from the Fund, free for all Horses under 14 hands carrying 9 Stone 7lbs. 2 *mile heats.* Entrance 40 Rupees.

WEDNESDAY 15TH NOV. 1820.

1ST RACE.

A Plate given by the Minister, of 2000 Rupees, free for all Horses carrying 10 Stone, 2½ *mile heats.* Entrance 100 Rupees.

2ND RACE.

A country Plate for 600 Rupees, free for all country bred Horses passed by the Judges; Heats, once round the Course, carrying 10 Stone. Entrance 30 Rupees.

FRIDAY 17TH NOV. 1820.

1ST RACE.

Hyderabad Subscription Plate for 1200 Rupees, free for all Horses carrying 10 Stone, 2 *mile heats.* Entrance 60 Rupees.

2ND RACE.

A 2nd Galloway Plate for 500 Rupees free for all Galloways under 13 hands 3 inches carrying 8 Stone. 1½ *mile heats.* Entrance 25 Rupees.

MONDAY 20TH NOV. 1820.

The Cambridgeshire Cup given by the Officers of H. M. 30th Regiment, value 1000 Rupees, free for all Horses carrying 9 Stone. 2 *Mile heats.* Entrance Rupees.

2ND

A Hunter's Plate of Rupees,, free for all Horses that have won either of the capital Plates, carrying 11 Stone. 2 *Mile heats.* Entrance 40 Rupees.

WEDNESDAY 22ND NOV. 1820.

AND LAST DAY.

Resident's Plate for 1000 Rupees, free for all Horses carrying 9 Stone 7lbs. 2 *mile heats.* Entrance 50 Rupees.

Beaten Plate for 500 Rupees, the Horses to be weighted by the Judges on the Monday preceeding; 2 *mile heats.* Entrance 25 Rs.

Pony Plate for 150 Rupees, free for all Ponies 12 hands 2 inches or under, Catch weights, 10 Rupees entrance, once round the Course.

N. B. English Horses are disqualified.

By Order
J. M. MOORE,
J. S. LIGHT,
Clerks of the Course.

HYDERABAD.
8th SEPTEMBER 1820.

Malligaum, Sept. 15th 1820.

MR. EDITOR,

Perhaps you will have the goodness to assist me in giving information to a friend of mine at an outpost regarding the actual publication in England of a work lately printed in your Gazette under the title of the "Griffin" Many doubts have arisen in the minds of my brother officers at this station as to such a book having ever issued from the English Press. Some imagine it to be the production of a Resident in this country and that *you* are reviewing it! others [and to this opinion I also incline] that it is from the Pen of a young officer now at home; it is certainly a creditable performance be it whose it may and bears evident marks of much satirical genius. I admire your Critique upon it (if it is yours) and regret exceedingly that the interest of the Poem should have been weakened by being given at different periods. I hope you will not deem this an intrusion upon any wish for secresy you may possibly have, but I am really anxious as well as many others to purchase this extraordinary book if for sale, to see how he treats our friends at the presidency and what he says of *our* army during the last War. Pray then MR. EDITOR, publish this letter as it may lead some of your Correspondents to assist in flashing conviction upon us; and your attending to this request in your next will really much oblige many of your readers as well as your obedient servant.

CURIOSO.

WALTZING.

To the Editor &c.

"To the pure all things are pure."

A. Waltzer in Saturdays Courier.

SIR,

How monstrously indecent must have been the ideas of our ancestors who objected to country dances as admitting of too much familiarity. How very *impure* must be our English ideas which for so long a time have opposed the introduction of Waltzing as a fashion of dancing not the most delicate.

How much more becoming must be the feelings of our modern English matrons and of those continental nations who have not hesitated to introduce so beautifull a dance.

If a Gentleman of twenty fresh from Europe may pass his hand round the waist of a lady of sixteen in a dance, why not in the promenade which follows and why not in every promenade.

"To the pure all things are pure"

If a Gentleman should be seen to kiss a lady in a corner, you must not say it is naughty for they are of course pure,—and to them all things, are pure.

This is a dangerous principle to hold out and a dangerous argument to use on such an occasion. Tho best of us have something of the dross of human nature in our composition and ought not to build too much upon our purity. In short we are not much better than God made us, he gave the purest of us passions capable of being excited, and some of them such, as it is not well to tamper with.

Waltzing has not been the companion of greater purity but of greater licence and could not have been tollerated had not the minds of men became gradually habituated to the familiarities and licences (to call them by no harsher terms) which keep pace with the growth of civilization as regularly as to be almost considered a part of it.

Purity of ideas however is not most conspicuous in those societies which are most civilized and we can only account for the coolness and safety with which waltzes are now danced by recollecting that strong stimulants lose their force when frequently applied.

I remain,
Your obedient Servant,
ANOTHER WALTZER.

BOMBAY
CURRENT VALUE.
OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1820.

BUY. PREM. RS. 5	Six per Cent. Bengal Loans par 108.	SELL. PREM. RS. 4.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

6 Month sight on London, per Rupee. 2 | None,
30 Days —— on Calcutta — 112 — 100 Sicca Rs.
30 Days —— on Madras — 107½ — 100 Madras do.
38 Days —— on Surat — 98 — 100 Surat do.
8 Days —— on Poonah — 103½ — 100 Poonah do.
8 Days —— on Ahmedabad, 110½ — 100 Ahmed. do.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 27th SEPTEMBER 1820.

A Madras Gazette Extraordinary of the 4th September just come to hand, announces the arrival at that place of the Coldstream, Captain Dormer from England, the 22d May,

We had written thus far on Wednesday, when another report of the arrival of the Hope, from England the 3rd of June, made us resolve to await the Madras post; it came, but only to disappoint us and to delay the information by the Coldstream, which it was our intention to have given forthwith to our Subscribers, for we soon found that the Hope had left the Downs only two days after the Coldstream.

The day following, the arrival of the Windsor Castle was also announced at the same place, who did not get clear of the channel until the 9th of June, and brings us papers as late as the 31st of May.

We had given up all hopes of an arrival here when yesterday evening, the H. C. Chartered Ship Asia, came in; This Ship left Gravesend on the 1st of June, and we hope to be enabled in the course of to-morrow to give our readers something new, and interesting, as it is likely we shall have our regular series of papers by this conveyance.

The news brought by these ships though not of that pleasant description, that calls forth recollections of home and absent friends, is nevertheless full of interest, for it gives us hopes that our country freed from these characters that have so long disturbed it, will again be restored to a state of tranquility that will enable the well disposed to pursue the arts of peace; the fate that has attended the conspirators, and many other ill disposed persons will be found in detail, in another part of our paper; and after all this hubbub it will be found, that England is still more tranquil than any of the other great nations of Europe. France is again the scene of assassination and discord, and Spain with her new constitution is still in a very disturbed state.

We have no regular series of the debates in Parliament before the 16th of May but on some day before that, we observe a very animated discussion on the subject of Edwards the reputed spy and of those questions put to Thistlewood, by Alderman Wood, a few minutes before he payed the forfeiture of his crimes; The Aldermans motion was for a secret Committee to inquire into the conduct of Edwards for two years previous to the Cato street plot, the motion we however negatived without a division.

Since which a correspondence has been established between the Alderman and Lord Sidmouth, on the same subject, which we think is not likely to terminate either very speedily or very quietly.

The Candidates for the vacancy in the East India direction occasioned by the death of Sir John Jackson, are Mr. Edmonstone, and Captain John Loch of the India Service.

At the Kings Levee on the 11th of May, the honor of Knighthood, was conferred on William David Evans Esq. as Recorder of Bombay.

The Queen is said to be on her way from Paris to London, but other accounts contradict it.

The Ministerial party, in Parliament, appear to have gained some accession of numbers.

The Range of Dwelling Houses in the Fort, known by the name of Dadys buildings were sold by Public Auction on Monday last, for the sum of 2,51,500 Rupees.

A public sale of old Cotton took place on Monday last, which realized in small parcels from 205 to 213 Rupees per Candy.

In our Poets Corner will be found a Prologue of more than ordinary merit, written at the opening of a Country Theatre; we do not insert it as a reproach to the Thespians of our metropolis, but at the same time hope it will inspire some of our buskin'd friends to break a lance in the same cause.

Persian Gulf.—We are happy to find that the accounts from this quarter speak favorably of the conduct of the late Pirate Chiefs, particularly of that of the Sheick of Sharga who is represented as being resolved to preserve the treaty inviolate; some property and a number of Camels, that were left behind when the evacuation of Ras-el-Khima took place, were preserved and restored in the most honorable manner. The scite of Ras-el-Khima he calls English ground, and is resolved that no one shall again build on it, without our permission.

We are concerned to state that nothing has transpired respecting Captain Grant, of the B. Marine whose seizure and confinement, by Bawa Walee, a petty Chiftain is Kattywar was noticed about a month ago.

The Vakeels from Scind, arrived at the Presidency on Saturday last, and have already paid their visits of ceremony.

Affairs in France have a gloomy aspect. The people evidently have an unconquerable dislike to the Bourbons. Scarcely have we ceased noticing the assassination of the Due De Berri, when we are called upon to give the particulars of two barbarous attempts upon the Duchess of that unfortunate Prince, and through her upon the existence of the reigning House of Bourbon. It grieves us, says a French Journalist, to confess that crimes like this outstrip and overshadow the boldest atrocities of the French Revolution. Amongst the myriads of cruelties recorded against Robespierre, we cannot call to mind any one so horrible as the deliberate exposure to sudden destruction of a widowed and pregnant female, for the sake of destroying the unborn offspring of a father who himself was murdered. The intended perpetrator of this last piece of wickedness was of the same faction as Louvel—an officer in the ex-imperial guard—and a sworn enemy to the House of Bourbon. The instrument by which an alarm, that the villain hoped would prove fatal, was to be conveyed te the ears of the Duchess, was a petard containing about two pounds of powder, deposited at a private door which led from the royal residence to the rue de l'Echelle; and inconsequence of measures concerted between the perfect of Police and Marshal Macdonald, the incendiary was seized almost in the act of setting fire to the fuse with a lighted segar. The Attorney-General held this merceless Buonapartist under examination from 1 until 5 o'clock in the morning of Monday, and two of his accomplices were arrested in the course of that day.

The Duchess D'Angouleme had been grossly insulted, and in the South of France alarming symptoms of disloyalty have appeared—Paris is gloomy, and the Royal Family are greatly alarmed. The trial of the assassin Louvel had not commenced.

A horrid murder was committed on the night of Saturday last at Mahim on a poor Hindoo who earned his living by letting out hackeries and bullocks. He was found lying dead on his cot on Sunday morning by a young Bramin who was in the habit of visiting him. On inspection of his body, marks of a person's nails and fingers were visible on his neck, from which it was evident he had been suffocated with great violence. A chest in the house was broken open and the lock forced off it. A hole had also been made in the wall, by which it is supposed the door had been unbarred; the furniture of the house was however not taken away. The verdict found on the Coroner's inquest was, wilful murder against some person or persons unknown.

Bom. Cour.

Died of the Cholera Morbus from 19th of September to the 25th Instant, 1820.

	Male,	Females,	Children,	Total.
19 Sept.	4	1	"	5
20 ——	1	3	"	4
21 ——	1	3	1	5
22 ——	3	3	"	6
23 ——	3	1	1	5
24 ——	2	4	"	6
25 ——	6	2	"	8
	20	17	2	39

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE.
and
NAVAL REPORT.

The lovers of science will rejoice to find that Captain Basil Hall, has been appointed to the Conway and that a complete survey of the Loo Choo Islands is contemplated.

The Anchorage now known by the name of Augar Sound, appears to be the same that was pointed out by Sir John Malcolm, to Lord Wellesly in the year 1800.

In the course of this year we have to record the certain loss of one of our ships at Sea, viz. the Ahmedy Captain R. Cooper, who has not been heard of since she left Mangalore, for Muscat, in February last, and we are under no little apprehension for the fate of the Diana, who has not been heard of since she was spoken with by the Duke of York on the 17th of June last, in Latitude 4½ South and 80½ East.

Most of our expected Ships appear to have left England before the Asia. The Regret and Hyperion about the same time

The Katherine Forbes, bound to Java, remains at the middle ground.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS,—Sept, 20th, H, C, Cruizer Antelope, Lieut, Thomas Tanner, from Deristan, 6th Sept.

Do. 22d, The H. C. Cruizer Vestal, Lieut. R. Watson, from Deristan, 1st Sept.

Do. 24th Armed Ketch Vigilant, Syrang Mussa Peerbhoy, from Surat.

Ditto 26th H, C, Chartered Ship Asia, Patterson, from Gravesend, the 1st of June brings a Packet for Government and about 40 letters.

PASSENGERS.

Per Vestal,—Lieut. Mc'Donald.

Per Asia,—Mr, and Miss. Tadman, Mr. Rind.

DEPARTURES,—Sept. 24th, Ship Samdaney, G. C. Lindsay, to Tellicherry.

Ditto 26th (F. T.) Katherine Stewart Forbes, Lamb, to Java.

PASSENGER,

By Samdaney,—Mrs. Lindsay.

By Katherine Stewart Forbes.—Mr. Mackenzie.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship H C. S. Brothers, for London.
Ditto —— Camden, for do.
Ship James Scott, for Bengal.

LIST OF SHIPS IN THE HARBOUR.

H. C. Cruizers.

Sylph, Thetis, Ernaad, Antelope, Vestal.

H. C. Extra Ships.

Brothers, Camden, Asia.

SHIPS OF THE PORT.

Minerva Grab, Ahmedy, Lowjee, Ann, Lovely Tish, Myra, Francis Warden, Faz el Kerim, Bannerman, Milford, Cornwall.

FREE TRADERS.

None

BENGAL SHIPS.

Exmouth, James Scott.

PORTUGUEZE.

Caroline.

ARABS.

Howlee Luxmee, Larkasor, Kadir Bux.

CALCUTTA.

Arrivals at Kedgeree.

AUGUST.—21, Brig Le Genereux, Captain Le Beaugerad, from Mauritius 22d June and Bourbon 2d July.

Do. 28, Ship Mermaid, Captain C. A. Harris, from China 22d April, Manilla 18th May, Sincapore 15th July, Mallacca 18th July and Penang 30th July.

Do. Ship Glorioso, Captain J. Paterson, from Bombay 27th July and Madras 12th August.

Do. Ship Charles Mills, Captain James Jackson, from Falmouth 11th April, and Madras 12th August.

Do. Ship Lady Banks, Captain Edward Coppier, from London 16th March, and Madras 16th August.

OFF CALCUTTA.

Do. 23, The Ganges

Do. 24, The Alfred, the Marquis of Hastings, and the Mustapha.

Do. 25, The Lady Nugent.

PUT BACK.

Do. 25, Ship Victoria, Captain Thomas Driver, from Sea, leaky.

PASSENGERS.

Per Charles Mills, From England.—Mrs. Col. Welsh, Mrs. Bertram, Mrs Balmain, Misses Welsh, Armstrong, and Hawkins, Major Balmain, Major Simpson, Assistant Surgeon Sandham, W. Waddle, Esq. Free Merchant, Messrs. E Newton, J. A. Campbell, T. C. Swinton and J. E. Musgrove, Cadets, landed at Madras: Mrs. Elliott, E. Elliott, Morrell and Donahoe C, Assy, Esq. Mr. Morrell.

Mr. Andrew Baxter, Free Mariner, Messrs.—McLeod, A. Davidson, M. D. and C. Stewart, Assistant Surgeons, Messrs.—Jackson, W. Jackson, C. H. S. Freeman, G. Huish and W. Hopper Cadets, Mr. Duff, Free Mariner, Messrs Campbell and Wall, Volunteers for Pilot Service, and Master E. Smith.

Per Lady Banks, From England.—A. Wardrop, Esq. Merchant.

From Madras.—Mrs. Lathrop and Daughter, S. Mounsher, Esq Messrs. J. Pearson, J Heggre, J. Pattison, G, Bound and E. Gripps.

Per Mermaid, From Manilla.—Messrs Barcastiam and Grange.

From Sincapore—Lieutenant Marshall, 29th Regt. and Ensign Burney, 20th ditto.

Per Glorioso, From Bombay.—Mrs. Tucker and Major W. P. Tucker.

EXPECTED TO SAIL,
In 2 or 8 days.

Ships Hindostau, Captain W. Williamson, for London direct, Essex, Captain J. Mahon, for do. via Cape and Madras, John Bull, Captain W. Corlett, for Liverpool, Zoroaster, Captain T. Thompson, for the Isle of France, and Hyppolite, Captain H. Holton, for Hull, via Cape, and Brig Haldane, Captain B. Orman, for New South Wales.

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

AUGUST.—20, Ship Bombay, Captain J. Hill, for Madras and Ceylon.

Do. 21, Brig Tagus, Captain T. Meyler, for Padang.

PASSED TO SEA DURING THE WEEK.

The Brig Salamanca, the Jereno, (Amn) the Lord Lindock, and the Brig Tagus.

PROGRESS OF VESSELS.

At the following Stations on the 26th Insant.

DIAMOND HARBOUR.

Remain.—Charlotte: Maitland and Palmira, outward bound.

Passed up,—Mermaid, 25th inst.

NEW ANCHORAGE.

Remain,—H. C. Ships Marquis of Huntly and Dunira.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—Aug. 31, Ship Bombay Castle, Chas. Hutchinson, from Bombay 11th May, and Persian Gulf, 31st July.

Do Ship Neptune, T. Baker, from Rangoon 18th July.

Do. Sept. 1, H. M. Ship Leander, C. Richardson, Esq from Trincomalie 30th Aug.

Do, 2, H. C. Ship Coldstream; Thos. Dormer, from London 15th May.

Do. H. C. Ship Moira, W. Hornblow, from London 22d April, and Rio de Janeiro, 19th June.

Do. 6, H. C. Ship Hope, J. Flint, from London 20th & Portsmouth, 24th May.

Do. do, American Ship Bengal, J. Skinner, from Philadelphia 9th May.

Do. Ship Reliance, Captain M. Pike, from Coringa 25th August, and Ettamoolookoo 2d September.

Do. Ship Perseverance, Captain J. Mounsey, from Calcutta 12th August.

Do, 7th, Ship Windsor Castle, Captain Simon Lee, from Gravesend 24th May, and Lizard 9th June.

Do, 8th, Portuguese Ship Francisco, Capt, C, A, Martinz, from Madeira 16th May.

DEPARTURES.—Aug. 31, Ship David Scott, H. Warrington, for Calcutta.

Do. H. C. Brig Sophia, C. Court, on Survey.

Do. Sept. 1, Cutter Gurtruyda, C. Kail, for Colombo.

Do. Ship Bombay Castle, Chas. Hutchinson, for Calcutta.

Do. 2, Ship Wellington, G. Maxwell, for Sumatra and Java.

Do. H. M. Ship Leander, C. Richardson, Esq. on a cruize.

Do. 3, Ship Fame, W. Eastgate, for London.

General Register of Marriages, Births and Deaths.

BOMBAY

BIRTHS.

At Surat, on the night of Tuesday 5th instant, the Lady of Robert Boyd Esq. of the Honorable East India Company's Civil Service on this Establishment, of a Daughter.

At Fort Victoria, on the 14th instant, the Lady of Captain Morse, of a Daughter.

DEATH.

At Aurungabad on the 13th Instant, Emma Sophia, the Infant daughter of Captain John Canning, Political Agent in Berar,

Lost when first seen admired but to be mourned

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.

On the 21st August, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. D. Corrie, Mr. George Clements, to Mrs. Rose Loftus.

At Barackpore, on the same day, by the Rev. Thomas Thomason, Major J. L, Stuart, to Miss Gertrude Weston.

On Saturday last, at St Johns Cathedral by the Rev, D. Corrie, Captain Wm, Harmworth, to Miss Eliza Henrietta Padwick.

BIRTHS,

On the 18th August, Mrs, Thomas Rutledge of a Daughter.

On the 21st August, the lady of Thomas Donahoo, Esq, Regimetal Quarter Master, of H, M, 8th or Royal Irish Light Dragoons, of two Sons and a Daughter.

At Burdwan, on the same day, the lady of Ed Malony, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son,

On Tuesday, the 22d August, the lady of captain J. Savigny, of a Son.

On the 24th August, at Garden Reach, the lady of George Collier, Esq. Attorney at Law, of a Son.

At Meerut, on the 26th July, the lady of Major L. Bird, 2d Regt. N. I. of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

At Kissengunge, on the night of the 12th August, Captain Thomas Owen, 1st Batt. 16th N. I. deeply lamented by his brother Officers and all who enjoyed his friendship. In him the Service has lost a zealous, intelligent and active Officer.

At Benares, on the 13th August, Charles, the infant son of Major Bowen, commanding 1st Batt. 10th Regt. N. I. aged 11 months and 13 days.

On the 17th August, Mrs. Elizabeth Jennings wife of Mr. Jennings, Builder, after many months severe indisposition, sincerely and deservedly regretted by all Who had the pleasure of her acquaintance.

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Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

On the 25th August, George Elde Darby, Esq. aged 41 years.

Lately at Chinsurah. Mrs. E. M. D. Emmaer, aged 35 years, who has left behind a Husband and 7 Children to bewail her lost.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

At Salem, on the 13th Ultimo, the Lady of J. Bird, Esq. of a Daughter,

At the Presidency, on the 24th. August, the Lady of Captain Tweedie, of a Son,

At Cannanore on the 25th August, the Lady of Lieut, Colonel R, M'Dowall, Commanding 2d Battalion 7th Regiment N. I, of a Son.

DEATHS.

At Bangalore, on the 18th ultimo, from an attack of Apoplexy, Major General James Hare. Commanding the Forces in Mysore.

At the same place, on the 28th Ultimo, Lieutenant John Wilton, H. M. 53d Regiment.

At Guddapah, on the 8th Ultimo, during the progress of his Circuit, John Benward Travers, Esq. Second Judge of the Provincial Court for the Centre Division.

At Secunderabad, on the 26th last. Lieut. Alexander G. Macdougal: H. M. 30th Regiment from a concussion of the brain occasioned by a fall from his Horse; much and deservedly lamented by all his Brother Officers.

On the 21st July last, aged 15 months Grace, the infant Daughter of Mr. Lewis D'Sena.

At Nagpore on the 13th Instant, after a few hours illness, or the Spasmodic Cholera, Matilda, aged 10 years, and Robert Kelly aged 4 years, the children of Mr. R, Rhodes, sincerely regretted by their disconsolate relations and friends.

EUROPE DEATHS.

IN MARCH.

Captain Ray Taylor, of the retired list of the Bombay Marine, aged 73.

Gilbert Hall Esq. many years an Attorney in this Island, aged about 60 years.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE. OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1820.

BUY.		SELL.
2 8	Six per Cent. Loan Obligation (PREMIUM.)	2 12

September, 1.

Cotton.—There is no demand for this at present, and holders seem inclined to submit to a reduction on our former quotation—the only sale we have heard of during the week is 200 bales of Cutchoura, of the quality that has been shipped this season for the China market, at 18 rupees in half screwed bales.—At Bogwangolah, the price appears to have fallen 4 annas, at Mirzapore, 12 annas per maund, and very little doing in these markets.

Europe Goods.—The transaction in these, for some time past, have been so limited, as to offer little subject for any remarks respecting them.

With the expectation of the supplies of almost every article of Europe Goods being now likely to be regularly received—it is impossible to predict much improvement on the present prices, especially with the heavy stocks on hand, for no sooner is there any appearance of an article being wanted, than the demand is immediately fed from the Bazar, where although it is difficult to ascertain exactly the extent of the stock, yet it is known they are excessively large—for Invoices consisting chiefly of eatables and drinkables, with a large proportion of Hodgson's Beer, 30 to 40 per cent. can be obtained at present.

Calcutta Journal.

AUGUST 31,

From the critique, which we published yesterday, our readers will be able to form some estimate of the novel that it refers to. While the Author of Waverly takes a wide range in his choice of subjects and manages them all with the hand of a master, it is wonderful to see with what celerity he finishes every successive production. The same Magazine, from which we copied the Review of the *Monastery*, announces that the *Abbott*, another novel by the same author, was then in the Press.

CAPE TOWN,

JUNE 24,

On Monday the 5th of June, His Excellency Sir Rufane Donkin, arrived at Algoa Bay, where there were about 800 Settlers preparing to set out for their several destinations, in the highest health and spirits.

It is highly satisfactory for us to be able to state, that the better we become acquainted with Algoa Bay the more favourable is our opinion of it; and out of the many hundreds, we may say thousands of persons of all ages, male and female landed there, not one accident has happened in the debarcation.

After making several arrangments with the Settlers H. E. laid the first Stone of a House, now erecting by Capt. Moresby, commanding His Majesty's Ship *Menai*, under which was placed a Metal Plate, with the Inscription:

"*MARKHAM HOUSE,*
Foundation laid,
JUNE 6th,

After which, His Excellency returned to Uitenage, having previously directed that the rising Town, at the bottom—of Algoa Bay, shall be named, "Port Elizabeth."

His Excellency was received by a Salute from H. M. Ship *Menai*, and *La Belle Alliance*, Agent's Ship, on his arrival at Port Elizabeth.

Madras.

SEPTEMBER, 9.

Our Shipping arrivals during the past week have been unusually numerous—the *Hope* and *Windsor Castle* have come in since our last publication, having made remarkably quick passages:—the former finally quitted the Channel on the 3rd, and the latter on the 9th June—thus completing a voyage from England, the one in 93 and the other in less than 90 days.—By these arrivals we have received English Papers to the 31st May, which contain much information of importance, and we have made a selection of those articles which we conceive to be the most interesting for our present number.—On a review of the state of affairs at home, altho' we are happy to observe that the country appears to have been in a much more tranquil state than at the date of our former advices, yet in other respects we are sorry to say, it exhibits a most gloomy appearance.—The Table of the House of Commons was covered with Petitions, which too clearly prove the distressed state of Agriculture and Commerce.—The discussion on these and other interesting subjects are in our possession, but we are so pressed for time that we cannot to-day publish the whole of them, but we shall give them at length at an early period.

The deficiency in the Revenue during the year 1819, was 16 millions—but notwithstanding this alarming state of affairs, we regret to say that we do not observe on the part of his Majesty's Ministers any disposition to adopt measures of economy, on the contrary, in direct opposition to the recommendation of a Parliamentary Committee, and when every voice attests the severity of the Public sufferings, we find that an useless and expensive office,—the Governorship of Gibraltar, vacated by the lamented death of the late Duke of Kent, has been kept up, and given to the Earl of Chatham.—The King in his speech from the Throne said that "the estimate of the present year had been framed upon principles of strict economy." How does the conduct of Ministers tally with such a declaration!—indeed we do not recognise such a principle in one single act of the Government, and while such a system is pursued, and poverty and distress pervade every part of the Empire, we cannot wonder that a general spirit of discontent should prevail.

Gazette.

His Majesty having been pleased to appoint *The Honorable* Sir Edmund Stanley, *Kt.* to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, in the room of Sir John Newbolt resigned; the oath of Chief Justice and the other oaths appointed by Law, were taken in Court on Monday last by Sir Edmund Stanley; and he took his Seat as Chief Justice under the usual Salute from the Fort Battery.

It appears that Charles Grey, Esq. of Northumberland was on the 17th of May, presented to the King by Earl Bathurst, on his appointment to be one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras,—on which occasion he received the honor of Knighthood. Sir Charles Grey was expected to embark for this Presidency on one of the Ships that were to sail at the latter end of May.

We not long since noticed the intention of the Marquis of Lansdown to move for a Committee to enquire into the state of our foreign Trade, and the practicability of extending it; this important subject was to be brought forward on the 26th of May—in noticing it, a London Paper of the 18th observes,

"The discussion which is appointed for to-morrow week, upon the motion of the Marquis of Lansdown, for a Committee to inquire into the practicability of extending our foreign trade, will probably be the most important and interesting of any one during the present Session of Parliament. The Earl of Liverpool has announced his intention of taking that opportunity, to enter into a comprehensive view of the actual condition of the country, in its manufacturing, agricultural, and Commercial relations. How such a topic will be treated by the Noble Earl may easily be anticipated. The motion, also, being brought forward with the concurrence of Ministers, the Committee will, of course, be granted; and as the Noble Marquis has judiciously confined the proposed inquiry to one definite object, the information that will be obtained, will doubtless tend to elucidate that very important question. It will necessarily embrace the doctrines so temperately urged in the City Petition, presented by Mr. Baring, and ascertain how far our present system of prohibitory and protecting duties operates injuriously upon our foreign trade, as well as the degree of relaxation in that system which may safely be adopted.

We cannot, however, but deprecate the attempt which seems to be making, of exciting a sort of angry rivalship between the agricultural, the commercial, and the manufacturing interests of the country. If they are to run a race for relief, and to seek their objects upon separate claims, they will either mutually obstruct each other, or win a barren triumph. The merchant cannot be *exclusively* protected; the farmer cannot be *exclusively* protected, the manufacturer cannot be *exclusively* protected. The prosperity of the whole depends upon the subordinate prosperity of the parts. This principle has, perhaps, been too much neglected hitherto in our legislative enactments; we have too often listened to individual representations, and passed laws to protect insulated portions of the national industry. Whether we can now extricate ourselves from this piecemeal system of legislation, is extremely doubtful. But we can, at least, avoid a repetition of the error, and, in whatever we now do, act upon general and comprehensive views of the subject."

It does not appear that the Opposition has gained strength by the late Election.

"The Petition presented to the House of Commons, by Boyce Combe, Esq. against the return of Mr. Hobhouse, contains some extraordinary matter. Whether its allegations will be eventually substantiated we know not; if they be, and the fact certainly would not surprise us, the favourite milk-white banner of the Westminster Reformers must have its inscription effaced."

"The following is the substance of Mr. Combe's Petition:—"That at the late Westminster Election, a majority of persons having a right to vote at such Election, voted, and tendered their votes, in favour of the Hon. George Lamb, over and above the number of legal votes in favour of the said John Cam Hobhouse, but that Arthur Morris, Esq. the High Bailiff admitted the votes of many persons upon the poll in favour of Mr. Hobhouse who had no right to vote on the said Election, and rejected the votes of divers persons who had a right to vote at such Election, and who would have voted, and who tendered their votes, for the said George Lamb." The second allegation refers to alledged practices of bribery and corruption, in the following manner. "That the said John Cam Hobhouse before and at and during the said Election, was, by himself, his agents, friends and managers, and others, on his behalf, guilty of bribery and corruption, in order to procure his return to Parliament and did, by gifts, loans, and rewards and by promises and agreements, for gifts, loans, offices, employments and rewards, and by other corrupt and illegal practices, procure a great many persons to vote for, and to promise to vote for, the said John Cam Hobhouse." The Petitioner then prays, as usual, to be heard by himself, his counsel, and agents, touching the matters contained in the Petition."

[*Government Gazette.*

English Extracts.

FUNDING OF EXCHEQUER BILLS AND LOAN.

"*City, one O'clock.*

"This forenoon, at half-past twelve o'clock, Mr. Hase, from the Bank of England, made an official communication from Government, stating that Exchequer Bills would be funded to the amount of seven millions, and that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would probably require a Loan to the amount of from five to seven millions.

"The following is the substance of the communication that was made:—

"The Earl of Liverpool and the Chancellor of the Exchequer propose to open a book at the Bank of England on Wednesday the 31st instant, and the 1st and 2d of June, for receiving the subscriptions of persons desirous of funding Exchequer Bills, not exceeding seven millions. It is proposed that 99l. five per cent. stock (the dividend to commence from the 5th of July, 1820) should be given for every 100l. principal Exchequer Bills subscribed; that 20 per cent. of the amount subscribed should be deposited at the time of subscribing; 20 per cent. 28th July; 20 per cent. 28th Sept.; 20 per cent. 26th Jan. 1821.

"The Subscribers would be allowed to pay Exchequer Bills in advance, and to receive the interest on the amount of the Exchequer Bills for the first instalment, from the date of the Bills up to the 31st May. and upon the amount for each subsequent instalment from the date of the Exchequer Bills up to the day when the instalments would have become due. Subscribers to have the option of paying money in lieu of Exchequer Bills, upon paying also a premium of 20s. for every 100l. in money. Subscribers paying money in advance, to be allowed interest at the rate of 2d. per diem, from the day of payment to the day when the instalment in respect of which the payment made would have become due.

"Scrip receipts to be issued by the Bank in the same manner as for a Loan.

"Earl of Liverpool and the Chancellor of the Exchequer reserve to themselves the power of making any Loan for the service of the year, to the amount of five millions, and to increase such Loan by such a sum as the whole amount may fall short of seven millions. They also reserve to themselves the power of taking a Loan of twelve millions from the Sinking Fund.

It is remarkable, that the evidence before the Grand Jury proved that *Palin* was the chief in all the plots in which *Edwards* was concerned. Yet no Bill has been preferred against *Palin!* He is a firm traitor—but he his not accused.

Alderman Wood and his friends throw blame on Lord Sidmouth for not detaining *Edwards* Why did not the Alderman detain him? Before the threats against *Edwards* were noised abroad, why did not the Alderman detain him; Before the threats against *Edwards* were noised abroad, why did not the Alderman induce some County Magistrate to grant a warrant and arrest him? The Alderman had it in his own power to arrest and secure *Edwards*. Why did he not then do so?

[*The Courier, May 26, 1820.*

PRICE OF STOCKS, 19TH MAY AT ONE.

Bank Stock—	India Stock 221
3 per Ct. Red. 69	India Bonds 20 pm.
3 per Ct. Cons 69¾	Long Ann.—
¾3 per Cents. 77⅞	Ex Bills 1 pm.
4 per Cents 87	Cons. for Ac. 69⅝
5 per Cents 106¼	

THE COURIER,—MAY 8.

It will be seen by the proceedings which have taken place this morning, in the Court of King's Bench, that *Hunt's* application for a new trial, has been refused. All the Judges delivered their opinion, and Mr Justice Bayley, among the rest, who declared, in the course of his speech, that after the most deliberate and impartial review of the whole of the proceedings, he felt himself perfectly justified in maintaining the same opinions as he had expressed during the progress of the trial.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, 15TH MAY.—Sentence of Hunt, Johnson, Healy and Bamford.

The sentence of the Court was, that Mr. Hunt should be imprisoned in Ilchester Gaol for the term of two years and six months; at the expiration of that time to find sureties for his good behaviour, during a further term of five years, himself in 1,000l and two other persons in 500l. each. Johnson, Healy, and Bamford, to be imprisoned in Lincoln Gaol for the period of one year; and, at the expiration of that time, each to enter into sureties for his good behaviour, during five years, himself in 200l. and two other persons in 100l. each.

Mr. Hunt wished to know whether his confinement was to be solitary confinement.

Mr. Justice Bayley replied, that the Court made no such order. He doubted that every proper attention would be paid to the convenience of the defendants; and if cause for complaint should arise, that complaint would be attended to.

THE KING V. WOLSELEY AND HARRISON.

Judgment was also pronounced upon these defendants. Sir Charles Wolseley was sentenced to 18 months imprisonment in Abingdon Gaol; at the expiration of that time to enter into sureties for his good behavour, himself in 1,000l. and two other persons in 500l. each.—Mr. Harrison to be imprisoned for a term of 18 months (to be computed from the expiration of his present imprisonment) in the Castle of Chester; and, at the expiration of his imprisonment, to enter into sureties for his good behaviour, during five years, himself in 200l. and two other persons in 100l. each.

"PARIS, MAY 9.

"The Queen of England, who has been detained at Macon (the chief town of the Department of the Soane and Loire) in consequence of all the post-horses having been engaged for the tour of the Duked' Angouleme, resumed her route on Thursday, the 4th inst.; she travels by easy stages, and it is probable that she will arrive in Paris this evening or to-morrow.—*Constitutional.*

Saturday, Sir Henry Halford attended the Duchess of York at Oatlands, and made a favourable report of the state of her Royal Highness.

On Tuesday noon, five of the convicted Cato-street Conspirators, who received a commutation of their sentence to transportation for life, arrived here by the Wellington coach, and were put on board the convict hulk in the harbour, whence, in few hours afterwards, they were transhipped to the *Guildford*, at Spithead, for Botany-Bay. The Guildford is expected to be ready to sail on Monday.—*Portsmouth Paper.*

MAY 9, 1820.

The *Gazette de France* of Friday states, "Her Majesty the Queen of England is arrived in Paris."—This announcement is contradicted in the *Journal de Paris* and the *Journal de Debats* of the following day.

MAY 11.

The Abberton arrived off the Wight yesterday; she sailed from Madras the 23d of January, and from St. Helena the 26th of March. She spoke the Thames, outward-bound, in lat, 35. 15. S. long. 21. 14. E., on the 6th of March—all well.

MAY 12.

A letter was received at New York, on the 13th April, from a Member of Congress, stating, that the Florida Treaty had been ratified by the new Spanish Ambassador.

The following is an extract of a private letter:—

"NEW-YORK, APRIL 14.

"The Senate have passed, by an unanimous vote, the Bill to prohibit *all intercourse* with all British ports in Canada, Nova Scotia, and the West Indies; the Bill must pass the House of Representatives to become a law. As the House rises in a few days, it is by no means certain it will become a law."

In the House of Lords on Wednesday at an hour earlier than is customary,

(Continued after the Poetry.)

Original Poetry.

PROLOGUE SPOKEN AT THE OPENING OF THE THEATRE, CAMP KEYRAH KUTCH, SEPTEMBER 7TH 1820.

To drive Blue Devils envious of all joy,
Far from our Camp; dull *ennui* to destroy,
To crush that fashionable Bugbear spleen,
(An arduous task) we raise the Comic scene—
We pray your patience,—Do we ask too much?
Forget old Drury on the plains of Kutch!
No far famed Greenwood hapless have we here,
The Antique room to paint or forest drear;
Through Camp in vain for Mechanist we range
Ourselves are left these rustic scenes to change,
Each *lady* for your mercy humbly prays,
The've got no milliner to lace their stays!
And all exclaim that since old Moses wrote,
Man's troubles still have sprung from petticoat:—
T'was so in Priam's time; tis so,—But stay
I may say more than I intend to-day!—
Poets are wont—in faith it is the fashion
To brand the sex without the least compassion,
To swear they're bitter bad—The D—l doubt 'em!
Be what they may, I cannot live without 'em!
Who favours this resolve?—Methinks I spy,
[illegible] cry, Aye!—
(Prompter's Bell rings)
Ho! Mr. Prompter I've not done my speech
I wish that Bell was hung beyond his reach—
(Prompter Behind)
Come have you done Sir?
Prologue———For God's sake sir be quick!
Prompter—Well then be quick!
Prologue———If you make such a riot
I'll leave your house!
Prompter (enters)———What care I Sir for that
Prologue—I will desert you!
Prompter———Do!
Prologue———I will that's flat—
Prompter, Come Sir walk off, you shall jaw here no longer!
Prologue—By George I will!
Prompter———We'll try then which is stronger
(After a struggle Prologue is pushed off)
Prompter. A saucy scoundrel that as e're I saw—
These fellows think you like to hear them jaw!
But I'll have done, I cannot talk alone,
"Till its unsocial bitterness is gone",
We want support,—upon my soul we do
And we have centered all our hopes in You.

Continued from the Third Page.

on account of the Levee, the Lord Chancellor communicated to the House the substance of a letter from the Marquis of Hastings, Governor-General of India, acknowledging the receipt of their Lordships, vote of thanks for his eminent services in the ardent and successful termination of the recent war in India, and expressing the noble writer's high and grateful sense of the honour so conferred upon him, and the army under his command. The letter was addressed to Baron Richards, who officiated as Prolocutor at the time when the vote passed; and having been read, was ordered to be entered on the Journals.

A Flanders Mail arrived last night with Papers from Brussels to the 8th instant. The sentence of death pronounced on *Sandt*, the murderer of Kotzebue, has been confirmed by the Government of Baden.

MAY 13, 1820.

"The *Constitutionnel* conspicuously puts forth the following, which it states, it has authority to publish:—

"His Majesty the King of Spain lately sent for the Duke de Laval Montmorency, the French Ambassador, and addressed him as follows:—I know that there are in France persons who doubt the sincerity of my adhesion to the constitutional regime, and who announce every where that I yielded to force when I swore fidelity to the Constitution. I recommend you, M. Ambassador, to contradict these false reports, to give publicity to this free and spontaneous act of my will, and to make it known to your Court and to your friends.

"The Madrid Journals announce, that the Commission authorised to investigate the circumstances of the butchery at Cadiz have caused to be arrested Generals Compana and Valdes, and the Colonels of the regiments of Guides and Lealtad.

"It is stated, that twelve individuals have been arrested in Madrid, on a charge of conspiracy against the Government, Orders have been issued to bring them to trial without delay.

The sentence of death passed on *Bruce*, for having been concerned with *M'Innis* in the shooting of Birch, the constable, had been transmuted into transportation for life.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 14.

"I noticed a paragraph in the London Papers, respecting the *Bengal*, of this port, at Calcutta, stating, that a number of deaths had taken place, supposed in consequence of the infectious vapours arising from some buffalo horns.

"The Bengal arrived here April 5, and has been discharged without any of those dreadful consequences which the medical gentlemen of Calcutta prognosticated.

"I should rather suppose that the fatal consequences which ensued to those individuals who attended the ball given on board this vessel, at Calcutta, would be more justly attributed to the exposure to night air.

Mr. Grattan's resignation of his seat for Dublin is hourly expected, on account of his declining health. Mr. Grattan, junior has already commenced a canvass of the citizens to succeed his father.—*Morning Paper.*

Hunt and Sir Charles Wolsely were conducted last night to the King's Bench Prison, and were allotted an apartment over the Wine-room, where they passed the night together. They will be removed this day to their respective places of confinement. Harrison quitted London last night, accompanied by the Gaoler of Chester.

MAY 17

The following is an extract of a letter received this morning from Rio Janeiro, of the 17th March:—"The news from Buenos Ayres, by the Blossom, confirms the former reports, and she brings a copy of a Treaty entered into between the Governors of the Provinces of Buenos Ayres. Santa Fe, and Enter Rios, by which a confederation is established."

MAY 18.

The Company's ship Almorah, from Bengal, passed through the Downs early yesterday (the 17th May) morning.

HUNT has been removed from the King's Bench Prison to Ilchester Goal.

MAY 19, 1820.

Extract of a letter, dated Gibraltar, 27th April:—"Tranquillity now reigns in Spain, but I do not conceive Spanish affairs to be in a settled state. Suspicion seems to lurk in the minds of the people, and intrigue is very active. Quiroga & Reigo maintain their warlike attitude, and are determined to do so until the Cortes assemble; they are quite of accord with the people of Cadiz."

THE MORNING CHRONICLE,—MAY 20.

Lord John Rusell's Bill for disfranchising Grampound and transferring its right of voting to Leeds was read a second time in the House of Commons last night.

The suggestion of Mr. Beaumont, Member for Northumberland, on a former stage of the Bill, that, instead of transferring the franchise to Leeds it should be given to the West Riding of the Country of York, leaving to the North and East Ridings the return of the two Members now chosen by the whole County, seemed to meet the general sense of the House, which Lord John Russell expressed himself willing to comply with.

SHIP NEWS.

The ships Inglis and Vansittart, arrived from China off Weymouth, on Saturday last, Those ships left China the 23d January, and St. Helena, the 2d April, at which time there were at that island the ships, Princess Charlotte of Wales, and Marquis Camden, to leave on the 2d April; Marquis Wellington and Carnatic, to leave as soon as both were in readiness.

PORTSMOUTH.

May 8--Arrived the Euxine, Hann, from Zante; Voyager, Richardson, from Patrass; Royal Briton, Queen, and Barrossa transports, from the Cape of Good Hope. Passed by for the River the Sappho, Stewart; Surrey and the Northumbrian, Lawson, from Calcutta.

May 14—Wind S. E—Put in yesterday by contrary winds, the Lord Wellington, Anderson, from Batavia, and sailed to-day for London.

May 17.—Passed up Channel the Thames, Litson, from Bombay, for London; sailed 9th January, and from the Cape, 11th March.

DEAL.

May 8.---Arrived this morning and sailed for the River, the Marquess Hastings, Arkcole, from Bombay, Surrey, Hunt from Bengal.

May 9.---Wind S. W.---Sailed last evening the whole of the outward bound. Arrived this morning, and sailed for the River, the Surrey, Aldham; Stockton, Langley; and Blenheim, Ord, (late Shirley), from Calcutta; East Indian, Wishard, from ditto for Hull; Albion, West, from the Isle of France; Ludwig, Paton, from Bengal for Copenhagen; Hibernia, Lennon, from Batavia for Rotterdam; British Colony, Scott, from the Cape of Good Hope.

May 10.—Wind S. W.—Camedown from the River last night and sailed this morning the Heroine, Garrick, for Madras; Briton, Champion, for St. Domingo; and Lindsays, Lockerby, for Gibraltar; the two latter remain. Arrived and sailed for the River the Waterloo, Alsager, from Bengal and China; Essex, Nesbit, from Bombay and China; Abberton, Perceval, and Northumbrian, Lawson, from Madras.

May 11.—Wind S. W.—Arrived and sailed for the River, the Lord Cochrane, Williams; and Nestor, Theaker, from Calcutta, Isle of France, &c.; Put back the Heroine, Garrick, for India, and several more that sailed from hence on the 8th inst.

May 12.---Wind S. W.---Came down from the River, the Cumbrian, Brownrigg, for the Cape of Good Hope, and remains with the Triumph, Strut, for Madras.

May 15.---Arrived and and sailed for the River, the Inglis, Borrodaile; Vansittart, Cowan, (late Dalrymple) Marquis Camden, Larkins; and Princess Charlotte of Wales, Gribble, from China.

May 17.---Wind S. W.---Arrived and sailed for the River, the Almorab, Winter, from Calcutta; William Miles, Beadle, from Madras; Lotus, Doveton, from Bengal; Maisters, Barriman, from Ceylon.

BRIGHTON.

May 8.---The Hibernia, Lennon, from Batavia, has passed up Channel this day all well.

Cowes, May 8.---Arrived the Dutch ship Kumbang Jattie, M'Lean, from Batavia, for Rotterdam; and the Asia, Miller, from ditto.

His Majesty's Ship Vigo, Admiral Lambert, Captain Brown, arrived at Madeira 7th ultimo, and sailed 14th for Teneriffe and St. Helena.

Liverpool, May 9.---Arrived the Windermere, from Calcutta---sailed from the Sand Heads, 18th Nov. and from the Cape of Good Hope, 8th February.

Margate, May 11.---Wind S. W.--The Concord, Duncan, from Galloway, for London, has lost an anchor and a cable; a ship, reported the Abberton, from Bengal, went on shore yesterday afternoon on the Long Sand, but was got off again by assistance from hence, and proceeded this morning for the River.

ARMY.

The total strength of the Army, including 19,899 on service in India (the expense of whom is born by the East India Company), is 112,435.

The number to be provided for on the Home Establishment is 92,586, to which there must be added, for Corps remaining to be disbanded 676, making the total 93,262. The total charge for this force of 93,262 men is 3,772,3861. 2s. 2d.

Exclusive of this regular force, there are Volunteer Corps, whose numbers are not stated, but for which an additional charge is made of 169,500£. 13s. 10d.

The expense of the Regiments in India, which is borne by the East India Company, is 647,9071. 13s. 3d.

Of the Regiments in India two have been ordered home, the 21st and 22d Light Dragoons. The 21st have already arrived (on the 6th of April last), and the 22d are expected to arrive by the 24th of June.

The estimate for the Royal Military College is 21,4711. 16s. 9d.—for the Army Pay of General Officers, 178,7331. 2s. 6d.——for Garrisons, 34,6381. 6s. 2d,——for full pay of Retired Officers, 89, 5941. 10s. 3d——for Half pay of the Military Allowances, 819,9991. 3s. 4d.——for Foreign Half pay, 125,2891.——for In Pensioners of Chelsea and Kilmainham Hospitals, 60,1351. 14s. 2d,——for Out Pensioners of ditto, 1,007 6301. 11s,——for the Royal, Military Asylum, 35,5801. 13s. 10d.——for Widows Pensions 114,881. 4s,——for Compassionate List of Bounty Warrants, and Pensions for Wounds, 178,3701. 12s. 1d.——for Reduced Adjutants of Local Militia, 10,4931. 12s.——for Superannuation Allowances, 39,2351. 16s. 3d,——For Exchequer Fees, 85.000l.,—Total of these Supplementary Charges 2,841,9471. 9s. 4d.——The Grand Total to be provided for Army Services in 1820 is 6,807,4661. 6s. 6d.

NAVY.

The first part of the Estimates for the Naval Service of the year, includes the Salaries and Contingent Expenses of the Admiralty, Navy Pay, Navy and Victualling Offices, of the Officers of the Home Yards, the Out, Ports, and Foreign Yards, and other Naval Establishments; and of the Wages and Victuals to Officers, Shipkeepers, and the Men serving on board Vessels in Ordinary; the Charge of Harbour Moorings; and Rigging; of the ordinary Repair of Ships in Harbour, and of the Docks, Wharfs, &c. The total charge for these various branches of Expenditure is 1, 228,0081. 14s. 8ds But there is an abatement on account of Old Naval and Victualling Stores received in 1819, of 163,831., which reduces that total to 964,1881. 14s 6d.

The second part of the Estimates, including Superannuations and Pensions granted to Officers, their Widows and Relatives, Bounty to Captains, Compassionate Lists, and Royal Naval Asylum, amounts to 115 3701. 9s. 9d.

The third part comprehends the Superannuations and Pensions granted to Commissioners, Secretaries, Clerks, and others, in the Civil Departments of the Navy. It amounts to 103,1851, 19s 8d..

Grand Total of the Navy Estimates for 1820, 2,216, 7451. 3s 11d.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, May 16.

Carlton-House, May 10.

His Majesty was this day pleased to confer the honor of Knighthood, on Francis Sacheverel Darwin, M. D. Senior, Bailiff of the city of Litchfield.

Whitehall, May 10.

The King has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint the undermantioned Knights Commanders of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath to be Knights Grand Crosses of the said Most Honorable Military Order, viz:—

Admiral Sir William Domett, vice Admiral the Hon. Sir George Cranfield Berkeley, deceased.

Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Foley, vice Admiral the Hon. Sir William Cornwallis, deceased.

THE OBSERVER, MAY 7, 1820.

EXECUTION OF THISTLEWOOD, BRUNT, DAVIDSON, AND TIDD,

In the Observer of last week we stated that the warrant had been issued from the Privy Council for the execution of the above named offenders. The wretched men on Monday paid the forfeit of their lives to the injured laws of their country, under the circumstances which we shall hereafter detail.

Mr. Brown, the Governor of Newgate, received the warrant at seven o'clock in the evening, and, accompanied by Mr. Pullen, the under sheriff to Sheriff Parkins, immediately went to the condemned room, in which were sitting those who were ordered for execution, attended by eight officers. When he entered, they arose in the most respectful manner. He held in his hand the Recorder's warrant, of the contents of which they appeared conscious. A dead silence prevailed, but there was not the slightest agitation observable in the countenances or manner of any one of the prisoners.

Mr. Brown addressed them in the following words:—It is my painful duty to communicate to you that I hold the Recorder's warrant for the execution of you, Thistlewood, Ings, Brunt, Davidson, and Tidd, on Monday morning. I hope and trust that the short time you have to remain in this world will be employed by you in making preparation for that to which you are going."

Thistlewood immediately (and in the calmest manner) said, "The sooner we go, Sir, the better. Our wish is to die as soon as possible." The others expressed the same sentiments.

Mr. Brown: "If any of you wish to have the assistance of a clergyman of any persuasion during your preparation, let me know it, and I shall apply to an authority by which I am convinced you will not be refused."

Not a word was uttered by any one of the prisoners.

Mr. Brown then said, "Let me entreat you with effect to give up your thoughts to the contemplation of the change which you are about to undergo. Your time in this life is very short: devote it to repentance, and prayer to that Being who will not desert you at the moment of fatal separation."

The prisoners did not speak nor make any sign.

Mr. Brown then left the room, and

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY BHAWOO PANDOORANGJEE, & G. MARTINS, IN APOLLO STREET.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1820.

(*Continued from the last Page.*)

the miserable men turned to the conversation in which they had been engaged before he entered, without any reference to the tidings they had just heard.

Upon going to the condemned room, where the six conspirators who pleaded guilty were confined, Mr. Brown observed a very striking contrast to the scene which he had just quitted, as far as regarded Strange, Bradburn, Cooper, and Gilchrist. He entered with the Recorder's warrant in his hand, which contained cheering intelligence to them. Strange, Bradburn, Cooper, and Gilchrist, seemed struck with consternation; but Harrison and Wilson showed no symptoms of agitation, but appeared rather to despise than to pity the deplorable condition of their companions, and uttered not a word expressive of hope or fear.

Mr. Brown then informed them, that mercy had been extended to them, and that their lives were spared.

Strange, Cooper, Bradburn, and Gilchrist immediately fell on their knees, and, after a pause, gave utterance to incoherent and unintelligible expressions of gratitude. Harrison and Wilson were still silent, and apparantly unmoved. Mr. Brown said, "I have now to show you the dark side of the picture. Your unfortunate miserable companions in crime, who were tried, are ordered for execution on Monday morning; and you, Harrison, Wilson, Cooper, Strange, and Bradburn, are transported for life."

Wilson, who before had appeared perfectly callous, now exclaimed, "Ah! our poor friends; I am indeed sorry for them." Harrison said nothing; the others were too much occupied with the joy of their own escape to bestow a thought upon those who are to forfeit their lives.

Mr. Brown said, "There is one of the most remarkable circumstances attending your cases that ever took place on any occasion; and, if you have any feeling, it must make a deep and indelible impression upon you. Those very persons against whose lives your hands were about to be raised, are the men by whose intercession your lives have been saved.

Gilchrist has been respited, without mention of the commutation of punishment. That part of the sentence upon those who are to die, which directs that their bodies should be quartered, has been remitted.

After Mr. Brown had performed so much of his painful task, he proceeded to another step which excited in the breast of some of the prisoners a strong feelings of irritation, namely, to place them in separate condemned cells. They had entertained a hope that they would be permitted to spend the last few hours of their life together, mutually to cheer each other by their example, and to obtain those consolations which the society of friends, in so melancholy a situation must necesarily, produce. Mr. Brown, however, had received his instructions, and was bound to attend to them, although he might himself have been anxious to grant them every indulgence consistent with their safety. They were each removed to the place appointed, and were still accompanied by two of the under turnkeys. It appears that one of the reasons assigned for this arrangement, was the existence of a spirit of hardihood among the unfortunate men, which, while they remained together, seemed but to increase.

In the early part of Saturday, they were visited by the Rev. Mr. Cotton (the Ordinary of Newgate), and exhorted by him to have recourse to those prayers which had been so strongly and humanely recommended by the Lord Chief Justice. They were, however, deaf to his entreaties, and conjointly told him, that however much they respected his motives, still that their minds were made up on religious subjects; they were Desits, and therefore not inclined to join in that form of appeal to Heaven, which in the exercise of his sacred fuuction, he thought it necessary to suggest. Mr. Cotton finding that arguments were productive of no good effect, left them with regret. He repeated his visits during the afternoon, but with as little success. He did not again join them till yesterday morning, concluding that while their minds were in a state of irritation, he was still less likely to open their hearts to that contrite feeling, from which he couid alone hope to bring them to a true sense of their situation. On entering their cells he repeated his former arguments, but they again repeated their disbelief in the divinity of Christ, and refused through his mediation to seek pardon of their offended maker. Davidson alone listened with attention, and he at length begged Mr. Cotton to procure him a Wesleyan Minister. His wish was commucicated to Mr. Brown, who, in the course of the morning attended at Whitehall, and there mentioned the circumstance; but we understand it was not complied with. This unhappy man also begged to be favoured with pen, ink and paper, as he was anxious to write to Lord Harrowby, towards whom he continued to express the warmest respect. This request was granted, and he wrote a letter of some length, which he sealed, and which was afterwards given to Mr. under-Sheriff Turner, to be delivered. Subsequent to the visit of Mr. Cotton, the families of the wretched men were introduced to them to take a last farewell. Thistlewood's interview with his wife and son was truly affecting, and the scenes exhibited in the other cells were of the most agonizing description. The unfortunate children, capable of understanding the situation of their unhappy parants, were convulsed with sorrow. The strongest feelings of commisseration were excited in the minds of those whose painful duty it was to be present.

On Saturday night Mr. Sheriff Rothwell and Mr. under-Sheriff Turner had a conference with Lord Sidmouth upon the mode in which the execution should take place. It was at first proposed to erect a scoffold on the top of the prison, at that end next Newgate street, but Lord Sidmouth was of opinion that there was no occasion for departing from the customary form. Upon the representation of Mr. Sheriff Rothwell, it was agreed to dispense with that part of the ceremony which directed that the unhappy men should be drawn "on a hurdle to the place of execution.' He stated that great inconvenience might arise in conveying them along, the street, in the manner adopted on former occasions; namely, from the Court-yard, in front of the Sessions House, to the scaffold.

The worthy sheriff, on his return to the City, sent for the City Surveyor (Mr. Montague), to whom he gave directions to make the necessery preparations for enlarging the scaffold, and for fixing up posts and rails in such situations as were most likely to prevent the pressure of the multitude, who, it was anticipated, would not fail to attend. In consequence of this order, a large body of workmen were activety employed the whole of Sunday. Their operations attracted an immense number of spectators. Crowds were collected in the vicinity of the gaol until a late hour on Sunday night. The preparations which took place were however, of the most essential description. Treble rows of strong firposts and rails at some distance from each other were erected across the ends of Skinner-street, Newgate street, Giltspur street, Fleet lane--at the entrance of all the courts leading into the Old Bailey, and at each end of the Old Bailey itself. While these works were performing in the street, several carpenters were employed in the court yard of the Sessions House, making an additional scaffold, to be placed beside that which is used on ordinary occasions. This attracted so much attention, that it became necessary to send for constables to keep off the crowd; and Mr. Wontner the City Marshal shortly afterwards arrived with several men under his orders, who continued on duty the remainder of the day.

At 11 o'clock, the Lord Mayor and Mr. Sheriff Rothwell determined to send a letter to Lord Sidmouth, requesting the attendance of a body of military during the execution. Mr. Sheriff Turner proceeded with the letter to the Home Office, and was informed that the requisition should be complied with.

At five o'clock, the scaffold being in readiness it was brought forth and placed in front of the Debtor's Door. The additional part, which was strongly constructed and about ten feet wide, was then erected. The whole was completed by torch light; and the scene altogether when that to which it was but the prelude was considered was extremely awful.

Alderman Wood called twice upon Mr. Brown during the day, and requested to be introduced to the prisoners Mr. Brown said he would willingly have complied with the worthy Alderman's request, but his instructioas were not to permit any person to have intercourse with the unhappy men, save their families unless under the sanction of an order from the Privy Council. Mr. Alderman Wood then begged that he would carry to the prisoner three written questions, and obtain the answers; but this also Mr. Brown refused, upon the principle of the strict performance of his duty.

Monday morning, as early as four o'clock, persons began to assemble in front of the jail, and to take their seats on the tops and in the windows of houses which commanded a view of the scaffold. For this accommodation, various prices were paid from three guineas to 2s. 6 Every place which could admit of a spectator was filled. As the morning advanced the crowd increased. Soon after five Mr. Wontner and Mr. Brown, the city Marshals, arrived, and mustered the evil force which was in attendence from all the wards, amounting to nearly seven hundred man. The Lord Mayor, Mr. Sheriff Rothwell, Mr. Sheriff Parkins, Mr. Under-Sheriff Turner, and Mr. Under-Sheriff Pullen, subsequently reached the spot. The Sheriffs entered the prison and the Lord Mayor immediately began to make arrangements for securing good order during the day. The crowd collected within the railings which bounded the front of the gaol were now driven back beyond those barriers, and the whole area was kept clear of spectators, with the exception of the peace-officers. This excited some dissatisfaction; but the orders of the officers were immediately obeyed, and the greatest decorum prevailed.

At six o'clock, a party of infantry, which had been stationed within the gaol the whole of the night, were marched across the area to some building opposite, where they were hid from public view. Shortly afterwards, two troops of Horse Guards appeared at each end of the Bailey, and formed in line: that towards Ludgate-hill in front of the people, and that towards St. Sepulchre's Church, nearly in the centre of the cross way, with a vast body of the people in front.

At seven o'clock, the crowd which was collected about the prison in every avenue leading to it or commanding the most distant glimpse of its walls was beyond all calculation; but still there was not the least appearance of disorder. In fact, such were the formidable preparations to preserve the peace, that no possible alarm could exist. In the event of a riot, however, the Lord Mayor was prepared, with large banners, ready to be exhibited, should it become necessary to read the Riot Act, with these words inscribed upon them: "The Riot Act has been read—disperse immediately," Happily however prudent these steps were, no occasion offered to have recourse to them.

CONDUCT OF THE PRISONERS DURING THE NIGHT, AND PREVIOUS TO THEIR ASCENDING THE SCAFFOLD.

During the whole of the night, the wretched men slept sound, and were only awakened by the unbarring of their cell doors to admit Rev. the and very devout Ordinary, whose pious zeal to convert them from their avowed tenets of Deism, prompted him to visit the gaol in the dead of the night. Here he found them in their separate cells, and went to each, urging every pious argument to reclaim them to the paths of Christianity. On Thistlewood, Tidd, Ings, and Brunt, however, the arguments were unavailing, but on Davidson his endeavours were crowned with success, and in the most fervent manner, this unfortunate man joined in prayer with Mr. Cotton for mercy, at the hands of his Redeemer. The cells in which these delinquents were confined, though separated by strong walls of stone, were not sufficiently detached to prevent them from speaking to each other, and Ings, speaking during the night of the approaching awful exhibition they were to make, remarked to another of his companions, with savage disappointment, that "there would be plenty of persons present, but ——the ——, they have no pluck." Our readers were aware that Davidson had hitherto preserved the same obdurate tenets, as his associates in guilt; but, during Sunday, a manifest change took place, in his manner, and he totally abandoned the wish to receive spiritual comfort from a Wesleyan minister, for whose assistance he had applied in the morning. This person's name is Rennot, who, it seems, had been a journeyman tailor, and had sometimes preached among the Wesleyans; and as Davidson had some slight knowledge of him, he expressed a wish for his company. As this man, however, was in a situation in life not well adapted to reveal the holy tenets of salvation to a dying man; it was thought more prudent that Davidson should if he wished, have a regular clergymen of any persuasion he might think fit. On hearing this proposition again repeated to him, the rays of Christianity burst as it were, through his dungeon's gloom, and he immediately requested, the spiritual consolation of the Rev. Mr. Cotton. That gentleman visited him immediately; and as we have stated before, went to him in the night. At five on Monday morning Mr. Cotton came to the gaol, and proceeded to the condemned cells, with the hallowed elements of the sacrament, which was administered to and received by Davidson with the utmost devotion. The rea gentlemen offered tha same means of redemption to the other culprits, who, however, we seriously regret to state, were immutable in their infidelity Brunt partook of the wine offered to him, but only for the purpose of drinking the King's health, which he appeared to do cordially. Davidson also drank his Majesty's health, and joined fervently in the prayer for the King and the royal family, which is in the established Church Service.

At six o'clock breakfast was ordered for the wretched men, and all but Davidson expressed a desire that they might be allowed to breakfast together. It was known, however, that they wished to arrange and mature what each should say upon the scaffold, and therefore Mr. Brown refrained from complying with this request.

The awful hour now rapidly approached when they were to quit this world. Davidson continued to pray fervently to the moment of his removal; but the other prisoners seemed totally unmoved by their approaching fate.

Each conversed freely with the officers who had charge of them, and severally declared that that morning was the happiest of their lives. At length the moment arrived when they were to prepare for death, and have their irons knocked off, Mr. Sheriff Rothwell and Mr. Sheriff Parkins, accompanied by their Under sheriffs, Mr. Turner and Mr. Pullen, proceeded to the press-yard, followed by a group of gentlemen; among whom were Mr. Alderman Wood and Mr. Harcombe.

Mr. Alderman Wood on first coming into Mr. Brown's office, on his arrival, expressed considerable indignation at his not being suffered to commune with the convicts when he called at Newgate on Monday, stating, that the gaol was no longer under the direction of the City, but under that of Lord Sidmouth [illegible]

Orders had been issued from the Secretary of State's office to suffer no one to see the convicts, unless by a proper authenticated order; and with this prudential and very necessary precaution, the worthy Alderman was much [illegible] which his subsequent conduct most fully explained.

On the arrival of the Sheriffs and their attendants in the Press yard, the culprits were brought out, and from the desperation evinced by the four who gave have already mentioned, it was deemed prudent their arms should be pinioned in the usual way before their irons were struck off. This ceremony was scarcely completed, and Thistlewood had scarcely advanced to the block, to have the shackles which bound his legs struck off, when he was addressed by Mr. Alderman Wood, who asked him "when he first became acquainted with Edwards?"

Mr. Sheriff Rothwell, in a mild and complacent tone, expressed his surprise that a man like the worthy Alderman should thus interrupt the awful proceedings that were then going on.

Mr. Alderman Wood persisted in his endeavours to interrogate Thistlewood, and produced a written paper, on which he said there were three questions which he wished to put to him. He had come to the gaol to do so on Sunday, but he had been improperly prevented from seeing the prisoners, which, he contended, he had a right to do; and he now persisted in his interrogatories to Thistlewood, alleging the propriety and known rectitude of his conduct.

Mr. Sheriff Rothwell again interposed, and urged that it was highly improper and exceedingly indecorous that the mind of the unfortunate man, when he was standing on the brink of eternity, should be disturbed by questions respecting worldly affairs. The unhappy man was, in fact, dead in law, and this attempt to extract from him in his last moments any particular declarations, was highly improper and could be dictated only by an improper design.

Mr. Alderman Wood again asserted his right to interrogate the prisoner, and Mr. Sheriff Parkins backed the Alderman, and seconded the alleged right.

Mr. Alderman Wood then proceeded with his interrogatories, in which, however, he was interrupted by Mr. Sheriff Rothwell, who continued to remind him of the extreme impropriety of such conduct. The Alderman proceeded, however, and again asked Thistlewood when he first became acquainted with Edwards?

Thistlewood replied that he first saw him in the early part of June last.

Mr. Alderman Wood then asked him where he first became acquainted with him?

Thistlewood replied in an indistinct tone, & in rather an agitated manner, "at Preston's." He was at first understood to mean the town of Preston, in Lacashire: but on being asked to explain, he said, "No, not Preston, in Lancashire; Preston the shoemaker," who, our readers will recollect, was formerly indicted on a charge of high treason with Watson, Thistlewood and Hooper.

Mr. Alderman Wood then asked his third question, which was, whether Edwards had supplied him with any money?

Thistlewood answered, "A little money, a one pound note at a time."

This was the sum and substance of all that passed, and the Alderman desisted from further questions, after Mr. Sheriff Rothwell had expressed his determination to stop so improper an interruption.

The irons of the culprits were then knocked off in succession. Thistlewood requested Mr. Cotton to speak to him, but for no other motive than to request he would observe his conduct had been manly, and to state that he was perfectly happy, and died in peace with God.

Even to the last moment, the humane attentions of the Reverend Ordinary to the four men whom we have pointed out, were unavailing; to every remonstrance he offered, the only answer was, they wanted no assistance of his, their minds were perfectly made up on religious subjects; and they believed they should receive mercy at the hands of God.

The arrangements being completed, the procession advanced through the dark passages of the gaol, led by the Sheriffs and Under Sheriffs, The Reverand Mr. Cotton came next, devoutly praying the whole time, that the souls of the misguided men might be received with mercy at the tribunal of their God.

Thistlewood came next, with his eyes fixed, as it were, in abstract thought, and apparently lost to his situation.

Tidd walked next, and seemed some what affected by his situation. He tried however to assume an indifference to his fate, and was frequently rallied by Ings for his depression.

Ings came next, and we must for ever lament the hardihood with which he approached his fate, laughing without reserve, and using every forced effort to subdue the better feelings of nature, which might remind him of his awful situation.

Brunt, in fixed and hardened obduracy of mind, next advanced, and with a sullen and morose air of indifference surveyed the officers who conducted him to his fate.

The unhappy Davidson came last, with clasped hands and uplifted eyes, praying most devoutly; and the officers of the gaol closed the procession.

On their arrival at the lodge from which the dedtors' door leads to the scaffold, a moment's pause took place, while the dreadful paraphernalia of death was adjusted without. Thistlewood, who stood first, clasped his lips, and with a frown surveyed, from the door-way in which herstood, the awful preparations for his fate. In a moment they were completed, and he left the gaol for ever.

While the executioner was performing his last offices without, to this wretched man, the scene within the lodge was almost beyond the power of description. The dreadful obduracy of Brunt and Ings filled with horror the small assemblage of persons among whom they stood. Ings, with a hardihood almost indiscribable, sucked an orange, with which Mr. Sheriff Parkins had provided him, as well as all the other prisoners, and screamed in a discordant voice, "Oh! give me Death, or Liberty." Brunt rejoined, "Ays! to be sure. It is better to die free, than to live slaves!"

A gentleman in the lodge now admonished them to consider their approaching fate, and to recollect the existence of a Deity, into whose supreme presence a few minutes would usher them.

Brunt exclaimed, "I know there is a God!" and Ings added, "Yes to be sure; and I hope he will be more merciful to us than they are here."

Tidd, who had stood in silence, was now summoned to the scaffold. He shook hands with all but Davidson, who had separated himself from the rest.

Ings agsin seized Tidd's hand at the moment he was going out, and exclaimed, with a burst of laughter, "Give us your hand! Good bye!"

A tear stood in Tidd's eye, and his lips involuntarily muttered, "My wife and—"

Ings proceeded—"Come, my old cock of wax, keep up your spirits.—it will all be over soon."

Tidd immediately squeezed his hand, and rushed towards the stairs leading to the scaffold. In his hurry, his foot caught the bottom step, and he stumbled. He recovered himself, however, in an instant, and rushed upon the scaffold, where he was immediately received with three cheers from the crowd, in which he made a faint effort to join, but the thoughts of his situation, we presume, seemed to stop this ebullition of effected indifference.

In the interim, Davidson, who had not yet come out, leaned with his back against a dresser in the lodge, and continued with his hands clasped, praying in the most fervent manner, and calling with unfeigned and unreserved piety for the intervention of the Redeemer. Brunt and Ings however continued the same hardihood that they had manifested throughout, and continued venting their thoughts in unreserved ejaculations.

A humane individual, who stood by, remonstrated with Brunt again and beseeched him to ask pardon of God.

Brunt with a fierce and savage air, surveyed his adviser contemptuously, and exclaimed, "What have I done? I have done nothing! What should I ask pardon for?" The stranger rejoined, "So you say, Brunt; but if you have ever injured any man or done any thing which your conscience tells you is wrong, ask pardon of God penitently and sincerely, and you will, I have no doubt, obtain mercy." Brunt replied. "I die with a perfect clear conscience. I have made my peace with God, and I never injured no man." The stranger proceeded. "Believe in the Lord Jesus Christ!" Brunt surveyed his human adviser again, and muttered, "My mind is made up."

"Well done Brunt!" exclaimed Ings, and was again proceeding to sing "Oh! give me Death or Liberty," when he was summoned to the scaffold. He turned to Brunt, and, with a smile on his countenance, shook hands with him and prepared to go. While the hatch was opening, he exclaimed with a loud voice, "Remember me to King George the IVth. God bless him; and may he have a long reign!" He now recollected that he had some clothes left behind, which he requested might be given to his wife. The wretched man had thrown off the clothes in which he had been tried, and had put on an old butcher's jacket, determining, as he said, "That Jack Ketch should have no coat of his."

While he stood on the edge of the steps, at the door of the goal, he said to Davies, one of the turnkeys, "Well, Mr. Davies, I am going to find out this great secret," and then springing upon the scaffold, exclaimed, "Good bye! Gentlemen. Here goes the remains of an unfortunate man."

Brunt now stood by himself (as Davidson stood away from him), and muttered about the injustice of his fate. The persons around him repeatedly entreated him to alter his religious Creed during the last few moments left, and to believe in the Saviour of the world. Still immutable—still hardened in iniquity, he listened not to the remonstrances of sincere friends; who beseeched him, for his wife's sake, and for the sake of his son, to ask the protection of the Redeemer for them; but he appeared tired of those friendly importunities, and wished to ascend the scaffold next.

Davidson however was summoned before him, and with a composed countenance and a firm step, he passed by his former companion in guilt to his fate without noticing him.

Brunt now appeared considerably irritated. "What," he exclaimed, "am I to be the last? Why is this? They can have my blood but once, and why am I to be kept to the last? But I suppose they are afraid I should say something to the people, because I spoke my mind on the trial. However, I don't care."

Davidson had by this time been tied up; Brunt ascended the scaffold next, and was loudly cheered by the populace.

The composure of this man, particularly on Sunday, on taking leave of his wife, was of the most extraordinary description. In the interview she had with him on Sunday, he expressed himself in the most unmoved manner, as perfactly resigned to his fate, and declared then, as he has done repeatedly since, that that day would be the happiest of his life. The conduct of Ings too, violent and hardened as it had been, was interrupted but once by any thing like a feeling of nature. On entering the lodge, before he ascended the scaffold, some person told him to be firm, when he ejaculated, "Firm,! I am firm; but we have children, Sir!"

CONDUCT of the PRISONERS on the SCAFFOLD,

Exactly at a quarter before eight, the deep tolling of the bell of St. Sepulchre's Church announced the near approach of that hour on which the criminals might be expected to mount the scaffold. All eyes were now directed to the debtors' door. The additional scaffold had been previously hung with black cloth, and strewed with saw-dust. The first objects which attracted notice were the appearance of the executioner & his assistants, bringing forth five coffins one after the other, which were laid in a line on that part of the stage next Giltspur-street. They were very rough in their manufacture, and appeared to be made of elm. These were accompanied by a block of wood, which was placed at the head of the first coffin, and which it was presumed was to be used in the ceremony of decapitation.

At five minutes after eight o'clock, the Rev. Mr. Cotton was seen slowly ascending the platform. He was reading. Thistlewood immediately followed—he came forward with a firm and resolute step, and not the slightest change was visible in his countenance. He turned round towards Giltspur-street and in all other directions. On advancing to the spot where he was to stand, the Rev. Mr. Cotton came in front of him, and endeavoured to engage his attention; but he exclaimed. "No, no," and Mr. Cotton desisted. The executioner then proceeded to put on the cap and to draw it over his eyes, but Thistlewood said "No, let me see, Don't put it over my eyes." Some person now exclaimed from the roof of a house "God bless you," he looked round and bowed. While the executioner was performing his office towards the other prisoners, he repeatedly turned about. The rope being fixed round Thistlewood's neck, a signal was given, and Tidd came forward. He ran up the ladder in a hurried but firm manner; he was received with three cheers; his face was rather flushed; he bowed to the right and to the left and then took his stand by Thistlewood, to whom he said something in an under tone; he sucked an orange which he had in his hand and turning to some of the windows opposite, seemed to recognize some of his friends, to whom he nodded with great calmness. He also rejected the assistance of the Ordinary to the last, and desired to have the cap off his eyes.

Ings next made his appearance; he rushed up the step with impetiosity, and having made a bow, turned towards St. Sepulchre's Church, and gave three cheers, in which he was joined by some of the throng. The cap being put over his eyes, he exclaimed, "Let me see as long as I can!" He then sang, in a hoarse voice, "Give me death or liberty!" He afterwards said, while the rope was affixed to the beam, "Here we goes my lads! You see the last remains of James Ings. Look (said he to the executioner) that you give me rope enough! There's not enough of fall!"

Thistlewood now turned towards Tidd, and in a placid tone, said, "We shall soon know the grand secret!"

Davidson was the fourth to appear. He advanced with a firm and manly step; he was evidently in prayer, and was immediately joined by Mr. Cotton, who prayed with him fervently. He made no objection to the cap being put over his eyes, and directed that a handkerchief which he had in his hand might be added. His conduct was most decorous, and he was evidently making the best use of his time to make his peace with God. He did not utter a syllable connected with his situation, but bowed respectfully when he came on the platform.

Thistlewood again spoke and said, "I have but a few moments to live; I hope you will report to all the world that I died a sincere friend to liberty."

Ings exclaimed turning to a person who was taking notes, "I die an enemy to all tyrants—recollect and put that down." Then, after a pause, he added, "I am not afraid to go before God a man. I know there is a God, and I hope he'll be merciful."

Brunt was the last to ascend, he advanced with boldness; bowed and looked round to the multitude. When his neckerchief was taken off, the stiffner fell out—upon which he said, kicking it away, "I shall not want you again." He said nothing else, and Thistlewood, Tidd, and Ings, refused the assistance of Mr. Cotton.

The executioner having now fixed all the ropes, proceeded to draw the cap over Ings, eyes; upon which Ings then addressed him, "Now old gentleman, finish me tiddly; tye the handkerchief tighter round my eyes—tighter—that will do; Put the halter a little tighter round my neck, or it'll slip!"—This was done. He then exclaimed, "I hope you'll give me a good character, Mr. Cotton." After which he began to twirl about an old night cap, which he had in his hand.—Davidson seized Mr. Cotton's hand, and squeezed it energetically.

Brunt stooped, and took a pinch of snuff from a paper which he had in his hand, while the caps were pulling over Tidd's eyes.

Mr. Cotton now began to pray aloud, and the executioner quitted the scaffold; in a few seconds afterwards, at five minute after eight the drop fell, and the wretched men were launched into eternity. They all died without a struggle, except Ings, who was a little convulsed.

During the preparations there were several exclamations from the crowd. Such as "It was Monument brought you to this."—"Murder."—"God bless you," &c. In other respects all was perfectly quiet.

CEREMONY OF DECAPITATION.

Exactly half an hour after they had been turned off, the order was given to cut the bodies down. The executioner immediately ascended the scaffold and drew the legs of of the sufferers up, and placed the dead men, who were still suspended, in a sitting posittion, with their feet to wards Ludgate-hill. The being done, the platform was again put up as before, and the culprits were brought out. He proceeded to cut Thistlewood down; and with the aid of an assistant, lifted the body into the first coffin laying it on the back, and placing the head over the end of the coffin, so as to bring the neck on the edge of the block. The rope was then drawn from the neck, and the cap was removed from the face. The last convulsions of the traitor had thrown a purple hue over his countenance, which gave it a most ghastly and appalling appearance, but no violent distortion of feature had taken place. An axe was placed on the scaffold but this was not used. When the rope had been removed, and the coat and waistcoat forced down, so as to leave the neck exposed, a person wearing a black mask, which extended to his mouth, over which a coloured handkerchief was tied, and his hat slouched down so as to conceal part of the mask, and attired in a blue jacket and trowsers, mounted the scaffold with a small knife in his hand, similar to what is used by surgeons in amputations, and advanced to the coffin, proceeded to sever the head from the body. When the crowd perceived the the knife applied to the to the throat of Thistlewood, they raised a shout, in which exclamations of horror and of reproach were mingled. The tumult seemed to disconcert the person in the mask for a moment, but upon the whole, he performed the operation with dexterity, and having handed the head to the assistant executioner, who waited to receive it, he immediately retired, pursued by the hootings of the mob. The assistant executioner immediately exhibited the head from the side of the scaffold nearest Newgate-street, A person of the name of Slark attended on the scaffold, and dictated to the executioner what he was to say, and he exclaimed with a loud voice—"This is the head of Arthur Thistlewood—a traitor!" A thrilling sensation war produced on the spectators, by the display of this ghastly object, and the hisses and hootings of a part of the mob were vehemently renewed.

The same ceremony was repeated in front of the scaffold, and on the side nearest Ludgate-street. The head was then placed at the foot of the coffin while the body, before lifted up to bring the neck on the block, was forced lower down, and, this done, the head was again taken out, and put in its proper place, at the upper end of the coffin, which was left open.

The block was then removed by the hang man, and placed at the head of the second coffin. The cap and rope were removed from the face and neck of Tidd. The same livid hue which overspread the countenance of Thistlewood was perceptible. The coat and waistcoat being pulled down, the masked executioner again came forward. He was received with with groans and cries of "Shoot that murderer,"—"Bring out Edwards," &c. He seemed less disconcerted than at first, and performed the operation with great expedition, and having handed the head to the person who had before received that of Thistlewood, he retired. The assistant executionet then advanced to the side of the scaffold from which the former head was first exhibited, exclaiming, "This is the head of Richard Tidd, the traitor." The same words were also repeated from the other two sides of the scaffold, and was then deposited with the body in the second coffin.

The block was now removed to the third coffin, and the body of Ings being cut down, was placed in it with the face upwards. The person in the mask again came forward, severed the headfrom the body. and retired amidst the hootings of the crowd. The assistant executioner proceeded to exhibit the head from the three sides of the scaffold, exclaiming, "this is the head of James Iugs. the traitor!" The head was then placed in the coffin. The features of Ings were more distorted then those of the other culprits.

The block being removed to the fourth coffin, the body of Davidson was taken down from the gallows, the noose taken from about the neck and the cap removed from the face. His face remained in death, exactly what it had been while he lived. The mouth was a little open, but no expression of agony or change of colour could be remarked. The body was placed in the fourth coffin, & man in the mask having performed his part, the head was exhibited as the others had been, with the exclamation "This is the head of Wm. Davidson the traitor!" Little or no blood had fallen from the other heads but from this it fell profusely. The hisses and groans of the crowd were repeated on this occasion, while the head was deposited in the coffin which contained the sufferer's body.

The executioner and his assistant new proceeded to cut down the last of the sufferers, Brunt. The block was placed at the head of the fifth coffin. The blood which had stained the block was wiped off with the sawdust, and the rope being cut, they attempted to lift the body to the place where the last part of the sentence was to be executed, when it was found that in putting up the platform, part of his clothing had been shut in with it, and it held him so tight that a considerable effort was necessary to disengage the remains of the wretched culprit. He was placed in the coffin, His miserable and cadaverous countenance presented but a ghastly spectacle while he was alive; but dead, its aspect was little less than terrific, and the dark hair which overhung his forehead came in frightful contact with the purple hue produced by the agonies of death The masked executioner, while performing his duty, happened to let the head fall from his hands on the saw-dust. The howling and groans of the spectators were again heard at that moment, and amidst these the operator retired, having first handed the discoloured "trunkless ball," to the assistant executioner, who, advancing as in each of the other cases, first to the side of the scaffold nearest to Giltspur-street, then to the front, and lastly to the side looking towards the felon's door, proclaimed aloud, "This is the head of John Thos. Brunt—a traitor." His head was then placed in the coffin, and thus terminated the awful business of this memorable day.

The execution occupied an hour and eight minutes. It was at a quarter before eight when Thistlewood walked up the steps leading to the fatal platform; and it wanted seven minutes to nine when the head of Brunt was placed in the coffin. From the manner in which the last part of the execution was performed very little blood was seen on the scoffold. The bodies being placed almost in a sitting attitude in their coffins, the blood could not flow copiously from them at the moment their heads were taken off. It was not till they were laid in an horizontal position, that the vital stream could escape freely from the heart.

The person who wore the mask, and who performed the decapitations, is the same person who beheaded Despard and his associates. It has been reported that he is a surgeon. That is not true. It is however stated, upon good authority, that he is a resurrection man and received twenty guineas for the unpleasant duty he performed. In executing it, the edge of the first knife was turned by the veterbræ of Thistlewood, and two others became necessary to enable him to finish his heart appalling task.

The coffins containing the remains of the sufferers were left on the scaffold but a few minutes after the sentence of the law had been carried into effect. While there, they continued open. At nine o'clock they were conveyed into the prison by the Debtor's door, and the crowd began peaceably to separate.

At a very early hour the neighbourhood of Blackfriars presented the novel spectacle of the precautionary military arrangements, which it was thought necessary in the Home Department, to provide on this awful occasion. At 5 o'clock in the morning, 6 light field pieces of flying artillery arrived in front of the livery stables, near Christ Church, Black friars, escorted by the usual complement of men. They drew up in the centre of the street, and remained there until after the execution took place. At a still earlier hour, three troops of the life guards arrived in the neighbourhood of Newgate, one troop and a picquet remained near the scaffold; another picquet was stationed in Ludgate-hill, facing the Old Bailey; and the remaining troop drew up in Bridge street. The moment the prisoners were about to be brought out to the scaffold, an officer rode from his station in front of Newgate, communicated with the picquet on Ludgate, hill, and then rode on to the troop in Bridge street, to whom he immediately gave the word of command to advance. The troop instantly followed the officer, and proceeded onwards until they joined the picquet on Ludgate-hill, with which they halted, and formed in a line, still facing the Old Bailey. The flying artillery, near Christ-church, also made a short movement in advance just at the same time. We understand that the City Light Horse were under arms, in their barracks in Gray's Inn lane, and that a number of troops were stationed at various depots, assigned them at convenient intervals throughout the metropolis. In such an immense assemblage, as might be expected, some accidents occurred through the dreadful pressure of the crowd. Some women were brought out fainting, and a boy was severely hurt by the falling of a part of the railing in front of St. Sepulchre's church. The persons whose weight brought drown the railing from the stone base in which it was planted, were thrown on the shoulders of those beneath them, and caused great confusion at the moment; but we did not learn that any more serious accidents occurred than the injury received by the boy, we have already mentioned. The conduct of the soldiers, who were on duty throughout the morning was most exemplary, though at times severely, and, indeed, unavoidably pressed upon by the crowd, the life guards were incessantly attentive to prevent their horses from doing any injury, while occasionally driven out of their position by the momentary agitation of the persons immediately near them.

The house of Mr. Brown, the Governor of Newgate, was filled from a very early hour in the morning by persons of distinction and military officers. Among the former we observed Lord Alvanley and Viscount Chetwynd.

PETITION TO THE KING.

Monday evening a Petition was sent to Lord Sidmouth, (to be by him presented to the King) by the wives of the unfortunate criminals who on Monday suffered the dreadful sentence of the law. The following is a copy:

"TO HIS MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE KING.

"Sire—The Petition of Susan Thistlewood, Mary Tidd, Mary Brunt, Celia Ings, and Sarah Davidson, humbly sheweth, That your Petitioners are the widows of the unfortunate men who this morning suffered the dreadful sentence of the law at the Old Bailey.

"Your petitioners most earnestly entreat your Majesty to grant them one consolation by restoring to them the mangled remains of their late unfortunate husbands, that they, your petitioners, may shed a silent tear over their mutilated remains, ere they are consigned to the tomb.

"We are confident that all desire of further vengeance has ceased, and that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to order the restoration of the bodies to your humble Petitioners, that they may have them decently interred; and your Petitioners will, as in duty bound, for ever pray, &c.

(Signed) "SUSAN THISTLEWOOD,
"MARY TIDD,
"MARY BRUNT,
"CELIA INGS,
"SARAH DAVIDSON."

INTERMENT OF THISTLE WOOD, TIDD, INGS, DAVIDSON, AND BRUNT.

It was not till late on Monday evening that the wives of the above unfortunate men were informed by the keeper of Newgate that the bodies of their husbands were buried, and would not be given to them their petition to the Privy Council having failed in its application. It, however, appears, that a channel was dug alongside of the subterraneous passage that leads to the cells, and about seven in the evening, after the coffins had been filled with lime, they were strongly screwed up, placed in a line with each other, and finally covered with stones, and of course no traces of their end remains for any future public observation. On this circumstanee being communicated to their unhappy wives, they were entirely overcome by the poignancy of their feelings.

On Tuesday morning an individual petition was forwarded to the Privy Council on the part of Mrs. Thistlewood, and was presented to His Majesty, for the body of her husband. A laconic answer was almost immediately returned, "That Thistlewood was buried."

It impossible to describe the agonies expressed by the wives of those persons concerned in the Cato-street plot, who applied at Newgate on Tuesday morning to see their husbands who were ordered for transportation when they were informed "Their husbands were gone." These poor wemen immediately made application to Mr. Sheriff Parkins, who declared his total ignorance of both the above circumstances; and on his application at the Secretary of State's office, he was told "Information had been sent of the circumtances to his Deputy." The worthy Sheriff expressed his surprise at that want of respect that was due to his official capacity. as he had not received a proper intimation of their mode of proceeding.

The wife of Strange is in an advanced state of pregnancy, and the whole of the unhappy women are in a wretched state of poverty. Gilchrist, it is expected, will have only a short imprisonment.

ESCAPE OF LIEUT. DAVIS FROM PRISON.

FORGERY.

Our readers may probably recollect, that about a month back a good deal was said respecting the apprehension of a young gentleman, very highly connected, upon a charge of forgery to a very great extent, upon the respectable banking house of Messrs. Drummonds, of Charing Cross. The person thus alluded to, we are now under the painful necessity of announcing, is Mr. John Henry Davis, son of the late Sir John Davis, an individual of the highest honour and integrity, who was closely connected with many families of distinction in this country. It appears that the unfortunate young man, to whose melancholy case we are about to allude, formerly held the rank of Captain in his Majesty's Life Guards, and subsequently, as well as at the time of his arrest, the situation of Lieutenant of the Yeomen of the Guards. It is needless to say, that under such circumstances he moved in the highest circles of society. He was very generally known and partook of all those fashionable amusements, in which young men of his age and rank but too frequently indulge. Among these, gambling was with him a favourite passion. He was the constant frequenter of all those houses at the west end of the town, where play may justly he said to be carried to a criminal excess. The consequence was such as might have been anticipated, a fortune of 20,000*l.* left to him by his father, soon vanished, and he was reduced to comparative distress. He proceeded to the Continent, where at Versailles and Paris he plunged again into the vortex of dissipation: he was again foremost among the most desperate players. For a time fortune favoured his pursuit, and he began to retrieve the losses which he had sustained at home; unhappily; however, he had not the prudence to stop in time. Elated by success, he dashed forwards, and was finally ruined. He lost all he had gained, and returned to England almost pennyless. We now come to that act of his life which reflect indelible disgrace on himself and his connections. Having exhausted the means of renewing his visits to the gambling table, he had recourse to the dreadful expedient of forging the acceptance of Mr. Henry Drummond to a bill drawn by himself on the firm of Drummond and Co. for 6000*l.* It is more than probable, that his intention at the time of committing this act was to have prevented the presentation of this bill. by himself paying the amount before it became due, but, unhappily, circumstances led to the detection of the forgery before even the fruits of the scheme reached his hands. It appears, that a few weeks back he went to Mr. Newland, his attorney, and told him that he was about to get a bill upon Messrs. Drummond for 6000*l.* discounted, and that he was to pay, by way of discount, the sum of 400*l.* The bill having been drawn at twelve months. Mr. Newland immediately observed that this was quite an unnecessaty sacrifice, for that if the bill had been accepted by Messrs. Drummonds he had no doubt he could get it discounted at the ordinary rate of 5 per cent. In consequence of this representation. Mr. Davis procured the bill from the hands of the person with whom it had been placed. To this bill, in consequence of its having been dated upon an erasure, there was some objection, but this was obviated by Mr. Davis procuring another bill for the same amount and of the same date to which no such objection existed, and this was accepted for the firm in the name of Henry Drummond, and Mr. Newland lost no time in carrying the bill to a bill broker of the name of Smith, in the city, who said there could be no difficulty in procuring the cash. The bill was then left with him, when some suspicions arose in his mind as to whether it really was the acceptance of Mr. Drummond or not. Not from any doubt which he had of the hand-writing, but from his belief that Messrs. Drummond would not accept a bill on so long a date. He knew the respectability of their firm, and was also aware, that it was seldom or never their practice to accept any bills drawn in town. With feelings thus excited, he went to the house of Smaith, Payne, and Smith, and shewing the bill to one of their principal clerks, asked whether the acceptance was that of Mr. Henry Drummond. He was immediately answered in the affirmative. Such was the accuracy with which the imitation was executed. He was still not satisfied, and requested to see one of the principals. At last, through the medium of another banking-house, his wish was gratified, and the bill was actually taken down to Messrs. Drummond for inspection. The moment it was presented there, it was pronounced a forgery.

Mr. Clark, of the firm of Finmore and Clarke, solicitor to Messrs. Drummonds, was then sent for, and immediately proceeded to the city, where, on obtaining the assistance of the City Marshal, he went to the office of Mr. Smith the bill-broker, and enquired of him from whom he had got the bill? Mr. Smith at once referred to Mr. Newland, who was actually waiting in the office for the money; and Mr. Newland, on being interrogated, referred to Mr. Davis, who, he said, was then at his chambers in New Inn. Mr. C. together with the City-marshal, accompanied Mr. Newland to his chambers, and there found Mr. Davis, who was taken into custody; and on being searched two other bills, which proved to be forgeries were discovered. The execution of these, as well as of that which had been uttered, was inimitable. Mr. Davis subsequently underwent a private examination before the Lord Mayor, and was committed to Giltspur-street Compter, for a further hearing. His family became acquainted with his situation, and it is scarcely necessary to say how deeply their feelings were wounded at his now considered desirable situation which he held as Lieutenant and Yeoman of the Guards. It is said that he had given 5000*l.* For [illegible] was made to his Majesty for his pardon, but refused, although [illegible] indulgence, that of [illegible] granted. The [illegible] his second [illegible] still existing [illegible] prevail on his [illegible] commission it was [illegible] The second application [illegible] unsuccessful [illegible] the office has [illegible] been conferred upon a gentleman * of considerable fame in dramatic literature. Whether this intelligence had reached Mr. Davis we know not, but it appears that he did not think it prudent to await the result of a second examination, which it was expected would have led to his final commitment to Newgate for trial. On Friday he effected his escape from the Compter in the following manner: It seems that ever since his apprehension he has been visited by a lady, who was known as Mrs. Parker (by whom he has a family), as well as by that lady's sister. He was also occasionally called on by his brother, his solicitor, and several friends. His servant man too was in the habit of going twice a day to administer to his wants and to bring him those necessaries of which he stood in need. Among other things he occasionally carried him a bag of clothes. For the last two or three days, this man, who wore a blue frock livery-coat, striped waistcoat, and gaiters, came to the prison with his jaws wrapped up in a black silk handkerchief, as if he were affected with the tooth-ache. The circumstances was noticed by Frost, the turnkey, who happened to be himself afflicted with rheumatic pains at the time, but nothing particular passed. On Friday morning, Mr. Davis was visited by his brother, and by another gentleman, who soon went away: shortly afterwards the servant came as usual with his bag of clothes. and with his jaw still wrapped in the black silk handkerchief. He went up stairs to his master's room where he remained some time; and at half past one was supposed to have come down again, and was permitted without the slightest suspicion to depart by Frost. Thus matters rested for nearly an hour. when the sister of Mr. Davis arrived and was allowed to go to Mr. Davis's room; she looked however in vain for him and asked the wife of one of the turnkeys if she knew where he was? An inquiry followed and it was discovered that he had escaped, and that his servant still remained in the gaol. In fact it turned out that the servant had brought in his bag a complete suit of livery similar to his own, in which he dressed his master; and then covering his face with a black silk handkerchief, and placing the bag, filled with other apparel, on his shoulder, together with his own hat on his head, sent him down stairs. The disguise was so effectual that it answered the desired end. Frost was thrown off his guard, and the prisoner got clear off.

Mr. Teague the keeper of the Compter, at this time was attending his duty at the Mansion House, but being apprised of what had occured, he lost no time in sending to every place where he thonght it was likely the fugitive might be concealed; but all in vain. He also applied to Lord Sidmouth, and under his Lordship's permission, directions were sent to the different outports, to prevent escape that way.

Mr. Teague also circulated the following placard:

"One Hundred Guineas Reward.—Escape!—Whereas John Henry Davis, late a prisoner in the Giltspur-street Compter, under a charge of Forgery, has effected his escape about half-past one o'clock this day, in the dress of his servant. The said John Henry Davis is about 35 years of age, near six feet high, dark complexion, hair and eyes; is well-known at the West end of the Town, and at most of the Subscription Houses: has been a Captain in the Life Guards, and now Lieutenant of the Yeoman of the King's Guards. Whoever will apprehend the said John Henry Davis, and lodge him in any of his Majesty's Goals, shall receive

* Mr. Colman.

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the above reward; and any person giving information that may lead to his apprehension, shall be handsomely rewarded, on application to the Keeper of the said Prison.

"April 7, 1820." JOHN TEAGUE, Keeper.

The servant, upon being interrogated, stated that his name was Samuel Goding, and that he had long lived with Mr. Davis. He said he [illegible]sters, and he admitted that [illegible]ther he would assist in [illegible]as apprehended! He [illegible]d not know the time fix[illegible]did not know where his [illegible]k no place in any coach [illegible]re any post-chaise on [illegible]candidly described [illegible]er had been dis[illegible]ent were exact[illegible]

[illegible]an examine servant [illegible]of asking the [illegible]ended [illegible]resent, as were [illegible]Mr. Palmer the [illegible]ape was to them a matter of surprize, as they were of opinion the evidence against him was not sufficient to warrant his final commitment.

The Lord Mayor was distinctly of opinion that the persons of the servant and the master were by no means alike. The former was taller and much thinner than the latter. He therefore thought great blame was imputable to the turnkey, Frost.

Mr. Teague said, that Frost had been ten years a turnkey, and never made a mistake before. He had every confidence in his integrity He was himself particularly anxious about Mr. Davis, because he knew the great interest that was making in his behalf, and was glad that the day had so nearly arrived when he should be relieved from what he considered to be so serious a charge. He had cautioned all his men to be upon their guard, and reminded them of the case of Lavalette, apprehending as he did, that his prisoner might attempt to escape in female attire. He also gave directions to his men, whenever more than one person visited Mr. Davis at a time before they were allowed to depart, to see that he was safe. This order was always attended to, and Stephens, another of his turnkey's visited his room three times a day.

Ebenzer Samuel Frost the turnkey, who was deceived, was then examined. He described the arrival of the servant and his supposed departure, and said that the slightest suspicion never entered into his mind of the trick which had been played upon him. Mr. Davis when he went out carried the bag on his shoulder, held his head down, and had his hat slouched so that he did not see his features. This man has been suspended.

The Lord Mayor said, that the servant should be prosecuted at the experce of the city, and directed that he should be remanded till Tuesday next.

Mr. Drummond expressed his determination to use every effort to retake the prisoner, and officers for that purpose have been dispatched in different direction, especially to Dover, Deal, and other parts, from whence a passage may be obtained for France. No sort of clue as to the real situation or intention of Mr. Davis, has as yet been discovered; but no doubt exists that he has wealthy friends, who will take every pains to screen him from the danger with which he is threatened. It may be some alleviation of his offence when it is considered hat he did not succeed in obtaining the money te desired, and that no person has been injured hy his imprudence but himself.—*Observer.*

Selections.

KOJAH.

A sect of heteredox Mahomedans, Inhabitants of the Coast of Kutch, Mekran and the Northern parts of Guzerat. Most of the other tribes hold them in abhorence in a very great degree, they even abuse them on every occasion and say that abuse or indignity offered to this race, has as much efficacy as a pilgrimage to Mecca.

A great many of these people emigrate to many parts of Africa to Zangubar, and other places; At Muttra near Muscat there is a Colony of them who have a walled town and live entirely by themselves; they are all petty traders occupied chiefly in the commerce of Shark fins, and Fish maws; there are numbers ofthem also in Bombay who follow similar pursuits, keep petty shops and are dealers in parched grain which they hawk about the streets.

The other tribes of Mahomedans accuse them of the following singular custom which they stoutly deny; we hope with truth.

They accuse them of chusing a new wife every year in the following way. The Choolna's of all the Ladies of the tribe are collected in a Basket, the lights are put out; the Gentlemans hands are then introduced one by one, into the Basket, and the owner of the Choolna he draws, becomes his wife for the year. We must hope for the honor of human nature that this is nothing more than a Fable.

I am apt to believe however that these people are confounded with the Ali Il Iyahs or the Chiraug kush among the Hindoos, who are both reproached with this custom.

These people have many singular customs and adhere more to the notions of the Sheeahs than [illegible]Sunees.

Fine Arts in France.—The prize of 4,000 francs, which was this year offered for the best picture at the French exhibition of 1816, in one of the secondary classes, has been assigned to M. Horace Vernet.

M. M. Bridan and Cortot share between them the prize of 6,000 francs, for the best work in sculpture.

Several large medals, and medals of encouragement, were also awarded for the other distinguished paintings, statues, engravings, &c.

At the sitting of the Athénéé on the 2d instant, some extracts were read from M. Viennet's Dithyrambick, *on the Events of Parga.—Paris Paper.*

Belzoni.—Our scientific and antiquarian readers will, we are sure, rejoice to learn that the enterprising Signor Belzoni, whose death was so currently reported, and believed till we mentioned his arrival in Italy, is now safe and well in London.

A cod-fish weighing seventy pounds was sold last week in London. It was caught on the Dogger Bank.

It is declared by a Swedish mathematician, that he has succeeded in solving the problem for the quadrature of the circle by geometry.

The directors of the British Institution, with a liberality becoming their station as patrons of the Native School of Arts, and with a just sense, as it appears to us, of the deserts of the Artist, have presented Mr. Jones with a hundred pounds, in addition to the sum of 500 guineas, for which he was commisioned to paint the picture of the battle of Waterloo.

Quid pro quo.—A lady at the Exhibition the other day, looking at No. 136, a subject of still-life, with plates, dishes, a coffee-mill, nutmeg-grater, &c., asked the gentleman who accompanied her to look in the catalogue and tell her what it was. He replied, '*A Study.*'—'Good gracious,' said she, '*I took it for a kitchen.*'

LITERARY NOTICES.

Messrs. Longman and Co. have given Mrs. Joanna Baillie a thousand pounds for a series of poems celebrating the actions of famous persons. The work is entitled Metrical Legends, and will, we take it for granted, soon be presented to the public.

MR. DUVAL.

"Etiquette is the characteristic excellence of good Society.

LORD CHESTERFIELD.

Though fashions, they say, seldom live to be ancient,
In Mr, Duval they were found not so transient;
The date of his school you might read in his dress,
But no modern could match him in strict *politesse*,
Not caring for substance, devoted to form,
In feelings quite cold, but in *etiquette* warm,
He held it an act of indelible shame,
To speak to a person unless by his name,
One night at a Tavern, sitting much at his ease,
As much as with form easy comfort agrees,
He beheld, at the fire, a Stranger display
His back—coat up-turn'd—just, you know, *à l' Anglois*,
He eyed him—would speak—but how hit on the plan?
Long pond'ring, at length he thus calmly began:
"Will you favour me, pray, with your name, Sir?" said he—
"*My* name," said the other, "why what's that to thee?"
"Not much, I confess, but I gladly would know"—
"Well, *Thompson's* my name, since you will have it so,"
"I thank you," said he, "that is all I desire—
"*The tail of your coat*, Mr, THOMPSON,—*'s on fire!*" * *

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* This is perfectly according to the Canon:—"Never, in speaking to a person, say Mr, *What d' ye call 'um*, or Mr, *Thinghumbob*, but inquire his name, and address him by it,"—CHESTERFIELD,

PRICES CURRENT.

		Rs.	Q.	R.
ALKALI,	per Surat Candy 22 md.	12	0	00
ALMONDS,	per Surat md. of 44 seers	4	0	00
ANCHORS,	per cwt.	20	0	00
ARRACK, Columbo,	per Gallon	1	1	00
In Town,				
BEER, Hodgson's,	,, per hhd.	150	0	00
BEETLENUT, white Malay,	per S. Cd. of 21 mds.	55	0	00
Malabar White,	Bombay Candy.	50	0	00
Red,		65	0	00
BENJAMIN, 1 sort,	per Surat md. of 40 seers or 37½ lb.	25	0	00
Ditto Europe market,	Ditto ditto,	32	0	00
BOTTLES,	per dozen	2	1	00
BRIMSTONE,	per Surat Candy. of 22 mds.	80	0	00
Stick, Europe	Ditto Ditto	100	0	00
CAMPHOR, China,	per S.md. of 42 seers	30	0	00
CANVAS, Europe, No. 1 to 4,	per bolt.	28	0	00
" 5 to 8,	,, ,,			
CANVAS, Bengal,	none	11	0	00
Ditto Twine,				
CARDAMUMS, Malabar Europe. M.	per Surat mad of 42 seers	65	0	00
CASSIA, China,	per pound	00	2	75
Sumatra,		none		
Buds,				
Malabar,				
CLOVES, Eastern,	per Surat md. of 42 seers	65	0	00
Bourbon,	no demand	62	0	00
COCHINEAL, good,	per pound.	14	2	00
COFFEE, Mocha none,	per Surat md.	20	0	00
Bourbon,		none		
Java,		none		
Rajapore,		16	0	00
COIR, Amendiva, Garbled,		70	0	00
Laccadavie,	Cd. of 21 Md.	57	0	00
Ceylon,		30	0	00
Mahim,		35	0	00
COPPER, Sheathing	per Cwt.	65	0	00
Plate,	,, ,,	64	0	00
Bolts,	,, ,,	60	0	00
Japan,	,, ,,	62	0	00
Persian,	per Surat maund	20	2	00
COPRAH,	Bombay candy 22 mds.	45	0	00
COPPERAS, Mocha,	per Surat maund	2	2	00
Brazil,	,, ,,	2	0	00
CORDAGE,	per cwt.	30	0	00
Patent,	,, ,,	34	0	00
COTTON. Ahmood,	per Surat Cd.	00	0	00
Ditto Toomil,	of 21 Maunds	00	0	00
Bownaghur,	or 7 Cwt.	00	0	00
Ditto Toomil,		000	0	00
Limree Wudwan,		000	0	00
Ditto Toomil,		000	0	00
Kutch,		000	0	00
Ditto Toomil,		000	0	00
Mangrole & Pore	none	000	0	00
Rajapore,		230	0	00
CUREAT,	per Surat maund	7	0	00
CUMMIN, Seed, Bengal,	per Surat maund	10	0	00
DAMMER, Malacca Raw,	per S. Cy. of 22 mds.	25	0	00
Ditto boiled		32	0	00
ELEPHANT'S TEETH,				
1st sort,	Surat maund	60	0	00
2d ditto,	,,	45	0	00
3d ditto,	,,	40	0	00
GALL NUTS, E. M.	per Surat maund	30	0	00
GHEE, Caranchy,	per Bombay maund	7	2	00
GINGER. Bengal,	per Surat Cy. of 22 mds. or 821 lbs.	40	0	00
GRAM, Surat	per Cy. of 8 Parah	21	2	00
Bownagur, & Goga,	" "	22	0	00
GUM, Animi, garbled,	per Surat maund	12	0	00
Arabic,	per Surat Candy	100	0	00
Gambege,	lb.	1	0	00
Galbanum,				
Olibanum,	Surat Candy	100	0	00
Myrrh,	per Surat maund	10	0	00
GUNPOWDER,	,, per lb.	2	0	00
GUNNEE, Patts,	per 100	13	0	00
Ditto Bags,		12	0	00
Ditto Twine,				
HEMP, Koncan,	per Bombay Candy	60	0	00
Ghauty,	per Ditto	55	0	00
Northern,	per Surat Candy	50	0	00
HINGRO, Europe Market,	per Surat Md. of 44 seers	11	0	00
INDIGO Bengal, Europe Market,	per S. md.	90	0	00
IRON, Swedish Square,	per Surat candy	63	0	00
Ditto Flat,	,, ,,	63	0	00
English Square,	,, ,,	46	0	00
Ditto Flat,	,, ,,	46	0	00
Ditto Bolt,	,, ,,	45	0	00
Nails 2 a 3 Inch, 4 a 10,	,, per cwt	16	0	00
Hoops,	,, per cwt.	11	0	00
Kentledge,	,, per cwt.	2	2	00
LEAD, Pig ditto,	Rs. ,, per cwt.	10	0	00
Sheet	,, ,,	10	0	00
Red,	,, ,,	11	0	00
White	,, ,,	15	0	00
China	,, ,,	13	0	00
LINSEED OIL, in Jar	none per	0	0	00
MACE, good,	per pound	2	3	00
MUHJEET	Surat md.			
Mocha,	,, ,,	7	0	00
Bussorah,	,, ,,	6	0	00
NAILS, Copper,	per cwt.	64	0	00
Ditto Brass,	Ditto	45	0	00
NUTMEGS,	per lb.	2	2	50
OIL, Cocoanut, 1 sort	per Bombay md.	4	1	00
Ditto Jengely,	Ditto ditto	5	0	00
PADDY,	per Moora 25 to	35	0	00
PAINTS, best white mixed,	none ,,per B. md.	0	0	00
Black	,, ,, ,,	7	0	00
Green	,, ,, ,,	30	0	00
Yellow	,, ,, ,,	6	0	00
Red	,, ,, ,,	6	0	00
Blue,	,, ,,	16	0	00
PEPPER, Malabar,	per Bombay candy	138	0	00
Bhatcole,		140	0	00
Eastern,	none ,,	140	0	00
PEEPUR,	per S. maund	6	1	00
Mool,	per ditto	6	2	00
PITCH,	,, per barrel	15	0	00
PROVISIONS Irish, New	per Tierce	80	0	00
Bengal		70	0	00
PUTCHOCK,	Surat maund	13	2	00
QUICKSILVER,	Rs. per Surat maund	35	0	00
RICE, Bengal 1 sort,	per Bag	7	2	00
Ditto unboiled 2 do.	do. do.	7	0	00
Ditto Moongy,	do. do.	6	1	00
Ditto Cargo,		5	2	00
SAFFRON, Free of Oil,	per pound	29	0	00
Mocha,		23	0	00
SAGO,	per Surat maund	2	0	00
SALAMMONIAC,	Surat maund	22	0	00
SALT,	per Cash of 40 tons	150	0	00
Rock,	Surat maund	1	0	00
SALT PETRE,	per Bag	18	0	00
SANDAL WOOD, 1 sort	per Bombay candy	160	0	00
SHELL, M. Pearl	Cwt.	13	0	00
SILK, Nankeen,	per pucka seer	17	0	00
Ditto, Canton,	15 seers to a B'bay md.	15	0	00
1 sort				
Ditto do. 2	do. do.	14	0	00
Ditto do. 3	do. do.	13	0	00
Bengal, Bannock 1 sort		13	2	00
SPIRITS, Brandy	,, per gallon	3	0	00
Hollands	per ditto	2	2	00
In Cases,	none			
Bengal Rum, in bond,	per Gallon	1	2	00
STEEL, in Tubs,	,, per cwt.	12	0	00
Bundle,	,, ,,	13	0	00
STICK, Lac, Bengal.	per Surat maund.	6	0	00
SUGAR, Bengal real 1 sort,	per Bag	26	0	00
Ditto, 2 do.	do. do.	24	0	00
Ditto, 3 do.	do. do.	22	0	00
Ditto Batavia in Cannister,	per md. 41¼ seers	none		
Ditto China in Chest,	per Surat md. of 41 seers	5	2	50
Ditto 2 sort,		5	2	00
Ditto 3 sort,		4	3	00
Candy Chinchu,	per Surat md. of 43¼ seers	9	2	00
do. Canton,	do. do.	8	1	00
do. 2 do.	do. do.	7	2	00
Ditto 3 sort,		7	0	00
TAR, Stockholm	per ,, Barrel	32	0	00
TERRA Japonica,	per Bom. Cy.	40	0	00
Ghautee,	,, ,,	80	0	00
Pegue,	,, Surat Candy	none.	00	
TIN PLATES.	,, per ,, box	22	0	00
in large slab,	per S. md. 40 seers	13	0	00
TINCALL,	Surat maund.	10	0	00
Borax,	Surat maund.	13	0	00
TURPENTINE,	,, per , barrel			
Spirits,	none per ,, gallon	0	0	00
TURMERIC, Bengal.	none per Surat Candy	32	0	00
TUTENAGUE,	per Surat maund	10	2	00
VERDIGREASE,	per Surat maund	28	0	00
VERMILLION, China,	per paper	1	1	00
VITRIOL, Blue,	per Surat maund	16	0	00
WAX, Bees,	per Bombay maund	16	0	00
WINE, Claret, English,	" per ,, dozen	40	0	00
Port,	,, ,,	18	0	00
Madeira, 1 sort,	,, per ,, pipe	800	0	00
WHEAT, Jumboosier,	per Cd. of 8 Parah	27	0	00
Ditto Red,		28	0	00
Hansia, White,		29	0	00
Rajapoor,		25	0	00
Bengal	per Bag	5	0	00
Spanish Dollars,	per 100	223	2	00
German Crowns,	per 100	214	0	00
Venetians,	per 100	498	0	00
Gubbas,	per 100	480	0	00
Freight to London,	None,			
to China,	None			
to Bengal,	None.			

Of Canvass, Cordage, Tar, and some other articles the Retail prices are inserted, as Whole sales of these commodities occur but seldom.

BOMBAY.

AUGUST 1ST.

English Invoices.

Ale and Beer, Hodgson's	100	*adv.*
Books, well selected,	15	,,
Boots and Shoes,	30	,,
Carpetting,	10	,,
Chintzes, for Furniture,	20	,,
Confectionary, Hoffman's,	30	,,
Cordage and Cables,	10	,,
Cutlery, fine, Savigny's,	20	,,
Earthern-Ware,	10	,,
Glass-Ware,	P. C.	
Gloves,	30	*adv.*
Grocery,	25	,,
Gun Powder,	*no demand*	
Hams and Cheese,	100	*adv.*
Hats, Bicknell's,	15	,,
Hard-Ware,	15	,,
Hosiery, silk,	P. C.	
—— Cotton,	30	*adv.*
Hosiery, Fleecy,	10	,,
Ironmongery,	35	,,
Jewellery,	*no demand*	
Linens and Muslins,	15	*adv.*
Maps and Charts, Arrowsmith's, and— Horsburgh's,	20	,,
Mathematical Instruments,	10	,,
Marine stores,	10	,,
Millinery,	20	,,
Music, new,	20	,,
Oilman's Stores:—	30	,,
Perfumery from Smyth and Nephew,	20	,,
Plate and Plated Ware,	10	,,
Saddlery, Gibson	20	,,
Shot Patent,	*no demand*	
Snuffs,	10	*adv.*
Stationary,	10	,,
Tin-plates	P. C.	,,
Toys,	P. C.	,,
Watches,	P. C.	,,